THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,315—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY APRIL 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd April	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7902	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10660
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7536	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8093	MALWA	10683
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly regularly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
D. City of York	7705	April 24	* April 21
A. Melton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
D. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
D. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
D. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
D. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
D. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
D. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
D. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
D. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
D. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
D. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
D. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
A. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
D. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
D. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
D. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

to Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragon (Tasteless) formula. Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked, word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✱ THERAPION ✱

CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	24th April	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	27th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	28th April.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 27th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1955 tons, on Monday, the 24th April, calling at Pasni, Charbet Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Saturday, 22nd April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May 1911
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	26th April.
Austria	7588	J. Balcich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6045	24th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,763	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,763	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Zanzibar,
Mirzapur,	Cochin,	Mombasa,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Entebbe
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Kampala.
Delhi,	Kandy	Nakuru, British East
Cawnpore	Nawera-Eliya.	Africa.
	Aden (Camp.)	Kisumu.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Bluthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND
150°
KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
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KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in 1 cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "VORWAERTS," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S LOCK, No. F. Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH of THIS BANK has been OPENED at KISUMU, British East Africa.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Bombay, 21st April, 1911.

WANTED.

A PERSIAN knowing Matric or UNDER-GRADUATE, for Harris High School, Palitana, pay according to qualifications. Apply before 10th May.

NARONDAS KALIDAS,
Superintendent of Education,
Palitana State.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, stating age and qualifications, are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Schools. Salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350, with Rs. 25 carriage allowance. Copies only of certificates to be enclosed.

N. B. MASANI,
Secretary, Schools' Committee.
Municipal Office, Bombay 13th April 1911.

NOTICE.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for AXLE OILS for Coaching Stock" for the supply of 420 tons of high grade axle oil for lubricating axles of Coaching Stock for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st August, 1911.

The Oil shall be delivered into iron reservoirs erected for the purpose by the Railway in the Karachi Cantonment Yard or in tank wagons to be supplied by the Railway whichever may be convenient to the Railway. The whole quantity of oil shall be delivered in twelve months, the first instalment of 70 tons being delivered by the 1st of August 1911 and the remainder in eleven equal instalments of 32 tons being delivered by the 1st day of September 1911 and following months.

2. Tenders must reach the manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, by 12 noon on TUESDAY the 13th June, 1911, at which place, time and date they will be opened.

3. The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit .....0.937 to 0.941.
Flash Point closed test .....410° to 420° Fahrenheit
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 260 to 270 Secs.
Cold test (Archbutts method) 19° to 21° Fahrenheit.

4. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore on payment of Rs. 5 which amount must be remitted with application for tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, Naulakha whose receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt or with Foreign Circle Notes will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, 12th April, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MAROKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NOTICE

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance. post

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE

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The right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents, in a house bearing No. 15, admeasuring about 25 by 25 hands, situate at Muttra, in the District of Agra, North West Provinces, near Chok Bazar, at Megha Muttra Lane, and bounded on the east by the house of Damodhar Dalal, on the west by the house of Paramkisor Goojarmal Brahmin, on the south by the house of Brijmohan and Khoobi Brahmin, and on the north by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE on TUESDAY, 25th April.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Orient House, Colaba Reclamation, just opposite Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, sweet toned cottage piano by Schieffer and Schneider, handsome Parian statues and figures, pictures, fish squariums on bronze stands, black marble clock, table ornaments, bicycle wheel rubber-tyred victoria, bay waler gelding, harness, foot sewing machine, Austrian safe on stand, etc., the property of the late A. F. Soundy, Esq., and others.

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Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Miya Hassam Miya Ahmad Lakdawalla (since deceased), and his heirs, the widow of the said Miya Hassam Miya Ahmed Lakdawalla and Allimahamed Miya Ahmed, Messrs. A. Readymoney and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of May 1911, at 4-30 P. M., (S.T.) the undermentioned immoveable property in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to—the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of March, 1903.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts will be made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
41, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Byculla-way, on Cathedral Church Road, in Anant Wady out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Motibai, widow of Nathubhai Virpal, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 15th day of January, 1903, and made between the said Motibai, widow of Nathubhai Virpal, of the one part, and Lukhmidas Bhimji and Lalji Bhimji of the other part, SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Tax and Pension land or ground, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Anant Rushis Wady, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 593, and New No. 2804, Old Survey No. 278, and New Survey. No. 413, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 4526, and Street No. 14, and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Moreswar Dadabhai Parbhu, on or towards the west by the property of Marwadi Sadashukh Gambhirmal, on or towards the north by the property of Padmavati Vanuji Mahasaj and on or towards the south by a public Road known as Anant Rushis Wady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Tankordas A. Gaandy, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at his office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Mayor Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April 1911.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Hackness Road out of Fort, Bombay,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 814, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medows Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers, on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1911, the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times, viz.—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Callianda Kirpasam, being lot No. II; on the south partly by the property of Mooljt Haridas and partly by the property of Bandas Vallabdas and Nagindas Vallabdas on the east by the property of the said Bandas Vallabdas and Nagindas Vallabdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716,

A A

Old Survey No. 21, —— New Survey Nos. 7189, 22, 24,

7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawes as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. II.

On the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar-Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,877 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Callianda Kirpasam, being lot No. I, on the east partly by the said Harkness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, OldSurvey

A A

No. 21 —; and —New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7240. 22 : 24

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the offices of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 3rd Kamtipura Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

O.C.J.

Suit No. 1008 of 1910.

Madan Gopinath.....Plaintiff

vs.

Gopinath Balwant.....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed on the 8th day of December, 1910, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 12) square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the side of Road, at outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3637 3638 and 3639, and New Nos. 10365, 10366, and 10367, Old Survey Nos. 3212, 3213 and 3214, and New Survey Nos. 5965, 5966 and 5967, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 1216, 1217, and 1218, and Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Sumbhoo, on or towards the west by the property of Ramji Sattiba, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Kamatipura Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Breach Canady Road Gargaum, out of Fort Bombay,

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Diabai Mulji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Framji Dhunjibhai Press alias Framji Nasserwanji Tabelawalla, in his personal capacity and also as executor of the late Nasserwanji Hirji Tabelawalla, the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909, SORABJEE CAWASJEE, Auctioneer, will on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 986 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Breach

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

Candy Road, at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 722, and New No. 3270, Old Survey No. 159, and New Survey No. 8033, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 235, and Street No. 616, and bounded as follows i.e.:—on or towards the east and south by the Oart formerly of Manekji Limji but now of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, on or towards the west by the property of Jaffer Suleman, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Breach Candy Road, and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 8 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved and Ratnagiri made furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plate-ware, large dining table in 5 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, large duerie carpets, partition screen, table, hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy mirror back cabinets, parian and terracotta figures, fancy table ornaments, old chinaware, Jost punkha motor, one ebonized cottage piano, one Milner's safe on stand, teakwood, square and side teapoys, cane chairs, beaded door cnicks, single and double bedsteads, mirror door clothes and gown almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, one aviary with birds, ice box, large Chinese carpet, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, C. S. I, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 Milner safe with stand. On account and risk of the concerned—

15 cases earthenware cups,
7 bundles rod iron.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut Punch Kathiawar Arab horse 14-1, aged goes in saddle and harness.
1 second hand rubber-tyred E. B. Victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycles wheels brougham with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 Lady's bicycle in good order.
On account of the Estate of the late Mr. A. J. Saville,—
2 cases, stationery.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Pledgee and on account and risk of the Pledger Esoofally Abdul Hoosain of Surat, the following valuable jewellery :—

1 necklace with a ruby and emerald pendant.
1 necklace with a ruby and diamond pendant.
1 nose ring with a large star consisting of 9 pearls of medium size and a large diamond in the middle and consisting of 2 very large pearls and a ruby and one very large pear shape pearl.
1 head ornament, about a yard long, consisting of small pearls and studed with gold stars and set with rubies, diamonds and emeralds.
4 double row pearl bangles and 2 single row pearl bangles.

The property of another gentleman—

1 pearl necklace.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House," No. 5 Queen's Road, behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved, Ratnagiri and English made furniture, rich furniture by Wimbridge, Hobers, Mackenzie and others, rich glass and crockery ware one large English telescopic dining table for 24 persons, 24 leather cushions chairs to match, large size boards and dumbwaiters, rich plateware, large carpets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas, English cabinets, chiffoniers, rich ornaments, oleographs and oil paintings, Persian rugs, one revolving top writing table, revolving office chair, library cupboards, telescopic table and hanging lamps, one cottage piano by Blathner, in very good order, teakwood square and side teapoys, cane chairs, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron bedstead with horse hair mattress, Bombay carpets and durries, cloth and gowns press, large copper tubs and utensils, one large ice box with fittings, one English rubber-tyred Stanhope phaeton by Peters, nearly new, suitable for single and pair etc., etc.

The property of Major-General J. C. Swaun, C. B. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords, sulphine, gunpowder, pistols, knives, sword, sticks, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Opposite the Share Bazar, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), furniture, rich glassware crockery and plated ware, fancy ornaments, parian and Dresden figures, glass domes, fancy clocks, sofas, chairs, sapboards, writing tables, pier glasses, walking sticks, flower pots, fancy teapoys, 1, 2, 4, and 6 lights, hanging Argand lamps, one cottage piano, large organ, &c., &c. The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by order of the executors of a deceased gentleman, at Hunsraj Lane, Near Byculla Bridge, Byculla, the surplus stock containing sofas, carved chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, one old harmonium, pier tables, cotton mattresses, marble top tables, charpois hanging chandeliers, bedsteads, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1911.

HINDOO
AND
SMALL HINDOO PENS.

WRITERS in India have a particular liking for the Hindoo Pen. It is the national pen of India. Its easy flexible action and oblique points, fine, medium and broad, give conciseness and character to the writing. These pens are extensively used in Government offices and their superfine quality and durability make them inexpensive.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

To be obtained from Whitaway Laidlaw & Co., at all their Branches.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sindhia s—3 bales cotton, New Mofussil and Co; 150 bales wool, B Herbham; 47 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2,610 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 3,227 cwts myrabollams, Khimji Kasavji and Co; 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey and Co; 48 bales wool, Esmael Dossa; 130 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 70 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sindhia s—6,000 cwts wheat, and 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Langton Hall s—240 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Carunna s—611 cwts linseed, G Bhimji; 200 cwts chillies, 201 cwts gum, and 202 cwts turmeric, Moosabhoy Jaferbhoy and Co.

Bassano s—70 cwts assafatida, Nusserwanji Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Sindhia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 28 cwts chutney, H P Sethna and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariadne Christne s—175 cwts myrabollams, Khimji Kasavji and Co; 317 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cumming s—2,022 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 990 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Sidmouth s—153 bales hemp Kiddle, Reeve and Co; 402 cwts mustardseed, and 1,000 cwts teelseed, A Blascheck and Co; 325 bales cottonfly, Arjoon Khimji; 1,375 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 201 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

FOR BARCELONA.

Langton Hall s—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 55 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Sindhia s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Irismere s—3,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Davechand and Co.

Clan Macdougal s—2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 770 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton. Prierde Soane; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Black Moore s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3,009 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Alersly s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, and 14,000 cwts linseed, L Dryfus and Co; 42,000 linseed and 18,000 rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOVA.

Countess Worvicks—2,012 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Dewji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Worwarts s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Khimji Kasavji and Co; 8,004 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Koerber s—60 bales twist, Khan and Khan 745 bales cotton, Volkart; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FUIME.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton, Dewadker and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co: 8,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton M Bhimji; 110 bales cotton, and 12,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,020 cwts linseed Parekh Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Denbarmoor s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Dewji and Co; 440 bales cotton, 201 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co.

Watenfels s—130 bales cottonly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPH.

Carnuna s—1312 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vorwaerts s—8 pots rosa oil, A Rahim.

FOR TARNA.

Koerber s—50 bales twist Sassoon J David.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Vorwaerts s—1,750 cwts teelseed J Fachiri 3,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros;

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—156 cwts gum S Cooverji 500 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 3 pots rosa oil M Sarupchand 2,70 cwts gum Padamsey Jethabhoy and Co.

E. F. Ferdinand s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons; 150 bales twist, Ramji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

E. E. Ferdinand s—300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 470 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Devanha s—1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, M. Omersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Karance; 250 bales cotton, A. Meritz and Co; 100 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Company; 200 bales cotton, K. Dewraj and Co; 500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—500 bales cotton, M. Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. A. Madraswalla and Co.

Devanha s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st April, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	21	12	15	2	45
Suez	21	2	p.m.	...	59

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Arabistan Lines right to Ahwaz but continue interrupted beyond. Telegrams for Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire" whence there is a weekly Post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than 16 hours (Standard Time) on Tuesday. (29-3-11).

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted. (14-4-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (19-4-11).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted. (18-4-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LESLIE—March 31, at 43 Lindley Avenue, Southsea, the wife of Capt S G Leslie, R M A, of a son.

O'NEILL—March 31, at Aston Bary, Hertfordshire, Lady Annabel O'Neill, of a son.

DUGDALE—March 28, at 6 Essex Villas, Kensington, wife of Capt J G Dugdale, of a daughter.

FORBES—March 31, at Stenhouse, Circon, Stirlingshire, the Lady Helen Forbes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HERNE—TURNBULL—March 30, at Hillhead Parish Church, Glasgow, Robert Webster Herne, Argentina, son of the late Lieut-Col G E Herne, to Isabella Hendry Turnbull, Heath Villa, Prestwick, Ayrshire, daughter of the late Duncan Turnbull.

ORR—ASHTON—March 29, at St George's, Hanover Square, Capt Charles Orr, late Royal Art, to Dorothy, daughter of the late W Mark Ashton.

DEATHS.

BONNAR—March 26, at Mentone, Rev William Bonnar, of Piplode, Rajpootana, India, aged 60.

HAMILTON—April 2, at Fairfield Lodge, Countess Weir, Devon, Alexander Henry Abercromby Hamilton, J P, D L, aged 82.

HEFFERNAN—March 27, widow of Surg P J Heffernan, late of Bengal Army.

MARSTON—March 31, at 56 Revern Square, Sarg. Gen Jeffery Alleq Marston, C B (Honorary Surgeon to the King), aged 79.

MARTIN—March 30, at Vevey, Switzerland, Major-Gen John Paton Martin, aged 78.

WEBSTER—March 31, at 28 Springfield Road, St John's Wood, N W, Major Rowland Webster, late 72nd Highlanders, aged 85.

WIGNER—March 31, at 92 Tyrwhitt Road, St John's, S E, John March Wigner, B A, B Sc, formerly of the India Office, aged 66.

WILSON—April 1, at 67, Madeley Road, Ealing, W. J. Wilson late of Bombay, aged 61.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

BICKLEY-ROE—BLACK—April 4, at St Columba's Kirk, Sialkot, by the Revd W Scott, D D, Clement Ernest, second son of the late William Roe, Fremantle, W Australia, and of the Punjab Bank, to Bethia Jane, third daughter of the late Andrew Black and Mrs Black, of Anerum, Roxburghshire.

DEATH.

LAZARD—April 15, at Georgetown, Madras, Thomas Wellington Lazard, eldest son of B S Lazard, aged 18 years and 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Girls' High Schools' Athletic Association Combined Schools' entertainment, Town Hall Saturday April 29th 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction. "Joan of Braganza." A Story of the Middle Ages.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m

Maxim: A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others."—Marcus Antoninus.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS IN BOMBAY.—H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda and H. H. the Thakore of Sayla have arrived in Bombay.

LECTURE.—The third weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahommedan Association will be held to-day, at 8-40 p.m., (S. T.) when Mohammed Yousuff Nazim will continue his unfinished lecture on "Hafiz of Shiraz."

THE ANJUMAN-E-ADABIYAT E-FARSI.—A meeting of the Anjuman will be held at the Esplanade High School, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. M. A. Mazendrani will read and explain some quatrains from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

STREET ACCIDENT:—Sonbai Nanji, a Hindoo woman aged 40, residing at Khadak, while getting down from a tram car at Parel Road on Friday night, she down and both the legs were crushed, She was removed to the Sir Jamietji Hospital, where her right leg was amputated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Kristiania," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 25th instant.—Mails for L. Marques, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umlazi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.—A fire was observed on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua" lying off the Cross Island on Thursday evening. On enquiries being made it was ascertained that the fire had originated in the engine room by the fusing of an electric wire. The fire spread to the linen store room above, and a large quantity of the linen was destroyed. The fire was put out in about a couple of hours.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D.," and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March.....	Kwang Hsu..... Lincke
Overture.....	Le Caliph de Bagdad Boildieu
Valse	The Druid's Prayer..Davson
Selection.....	Rip Van Winkle ...Planquette
Turkish Intermezzo.	On the Bosphorous..Lincke
Selection.....	Felis'ana ..... Pelissier
Galop	Over the Sticks... Le Brun

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Chinese March	Kwang Hsi..... Paul Lincke
Valse.....	The Kiss of Spring ..Walter Rolfe
Selection	The Mikado ..... Arthur Sullivan
Morceau Mignon	Ein Albumblatt ..... Richard Wagner
Entracte and Ballet Music...	Rosamunde..... Schubert
Valse.....	Un Premier Bouquet Emile Waldteufel
Skipping Rope Dance	In the Shadows..... Herman Finck
Selection	A Runaway Girl ...Ivan Caryll

BAND AT THE JUMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March.....	Through Bolts and Bars. Urbach
Overture.....	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
a Pfeif Lied.	Fruhlingsluft ..... Straus
b Egyptian Serenade	Amina ..... Lincke
Selection	Mikado ..... Sullivan
Valse	My Queen ..... Coots
Selection	Dear Little Denmark ...Rubens
Galop (Bell Solo).	The Tabuphone ..... Ord Hume

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The principal attraction "Joan of Braganza" billed for this week will be found a worthy successor to last week's success "The Fall of Troy." We then saw pictures of the ancient Greek and Trojan Wars and now we shall be shown the cream of the chivalry of the middle ages in combat. The story is closely woven round an episode on the life of an historical person, Joan of Braganza, and is extremely interesting. It is beautifully staged and the dresses are most picturesque. "Foolshead" appears in a special film, and this week we are to witness his trials at a soiree. Other fine pictures are "a Cocoanut Plantation in Singapore," an "Easter Egg," &c. &c

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

Was India Won From the Mahomedans?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the really quaint suggestion made by a correspondent that the King-Emperor should be crowned, when he comes next cold weather to India, by a Hindu Pandit. I was rather surprised to find another correspondent make the historical plunder of asserting that "India was not acquired from the Hindus but from the Mahomedans" by the English. It does not require a very deep knowledge of Indian history to see the fallacy of such an assertion. Some superficial observers have, indeed, ventured on this statement; but the late Sir William Hunter has tersely and ably refuted them. "The Hindu races," says this brilliant and thoughtful historian, "who had helped Akbar to create the Mughal Empire, became under his foolish posterity the chief agents of its ruin. The British won India not from the Mughals but from the Hindus. Before we appeared as conquerors, the Mughal Empire had broken up. Our final and most perilous wars were neither with the Delhi king, nor with his revolted governors, but with the two Hindu confederacies, the Mahrattas and Sikhs. Mahamedan princes fought with us in Bengal, in the Karnatic, and in Mysore; but the longest opposition to the British conquest of India came from the Hindus."

The Mahomedan power had in fact been already broken by the Mahrattas before the English came into the field. The Mughal Emperor of Delhi was really a prisoner in the hands of the Mahrattas, and Lord Lake released him by his victory over the latter won in 1803 at Delhi. The English became the undisputed masters of India only when they had finally disposed of the Mahratta power in the second and third Mahratta War. The Mughal Empire had disappeared in all, but the name before the English began in earnest to conquer the country, and the Mahrattas seriously thought of assuming the style and title of Emperor for their Peishwa and of crowning him at Delhi in the place of the descendants of Akbar and Aurangzib. It was only their politic modesty that prevented them from doing this: they had the substance of power in their hands and they thought it prudent to keep up the phantom of the Mughal Emperor. Indeed the English did the same in their turn for a long time and the phantom Emperor of Delhi survived till our own days.

What your correspondent says about the Parsis and the Goanese claiming the right to crown the King-Emperor is, of course, absurd and not worth consideration. The Hindus and the Mahomedans might claim such a right, as they form the overwhelming majority of the population and belong to communities that have played a large part in the historic past of this land. The Parsis and the Goanese do not pretend to have played in such part and form but a microspic minority of the population. To thrust their names in such connection is to offer them a gratuitous insult.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. KARKARIA.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago we sent you a copy of the history of the above Orphanage with an appeal for funds to enable us to build a dormitory and make other improvements in the Institution which are absolutely necessary. We were confident our appeal would meet with a ready response, especially as we showed so clearly the utility of the Institution and the grave necessity for appealing to the public for aid, and also showed by letters of reference how strongly our appeal was supported and backed.

Unfortunately, after circulating three thousand copies of this appeal at a cost of Rs. 1,500, we find the response anything but hopeful or encouraging. We now call your attention once again to our appeal and beg of you most earnestly to help us with a contribution, no matter how small. We enclose a list of contributions received up to date. From the names and contributions therein shown you may judge, by the sympathy and desire to encourage our efforts that these contributors have exhibited, how deserving our Institution is of your aid. We are sure there are many calls on your generosity from other quarters; but still a little assistance from you will help us on. Don't say "I cannot give anything"; but give, with the conviction that you are aiding a good and noble cause; that you are doing something worthy of heavenly recognition with a little at least of the means with which heaven has blessed you, in alleviating the sufferings of your poorer fellow-beings. You are in fact, giving a helping hand to lift up the poor, committed to our care, to the higher levels of Christianity and European civilisation. This is the holy season of Lent. This is the seasn for charity, What greater charity can you perform than to give a shelter—a home—to a poor waif or stray, to take him off the streets, to give the means to secure a bed for a poor destitute orphan. This is the charity we ask from you; this is our appeal. The building is estimated to cost over Rs. 50,000. Look at the accompanying list and reflect on the comparatively poor results of a six months' begging! Shall we ever be able to build the dormitory at this rate? Do for pity sake, come forward. Do not turn a deaf ear to our appeal. Send your contribution by return of post and God will reward you a hundredfold. Be generous. You will not miss what you give; so, give generously and spontaneously.

Contributions in India will be gratefully received by the undersigned, the Rev. Bro. S. J. Bergin, O. S. P., Principal and Manager. In the United Kingdom, all cheques and contributions will be received by Ambrose Willis, Esq., No. 19, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London W.C., who will acknowledge receipts in the "Illustrated Catholic Mission," published at his address, and will afterwards remit the total amount to us. We, in turn, shall grant separate receipts to contributors, if desired, and a general receipt for publication to Mr. Willis. The Editor of "Benziger's Magazine," New York, will, in like manner, receive all contributions for us from our American benefactors and acknowledge the same in the columns of his magazine. Humbly soliciting an early contribution.—Yours etc.,

S. J. BERGIN O. S. P.,
Principal and Manager,

Elphinstone Park, Adyar, Madras, April 16.

ILLUMINATIONS OF THE KING'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will extend to me the hospitality of your columns to suggest that, as it is contemplated to carry out illuminations on a large scale in the city during their Majesties' visit, it should be done in a really effective and attractive manner, and now that an ample electric supply is available, due advantage should be taken of this to make a really brilliant display without the dangers attending the use of the time-honoured oil-buttie. When the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co see that there is a certainty of a large demand for their current at that time they will no doubt be prepared to make adequate arrangements to meet it, and I trust that Government, the Municipality, the Railway Companies and other public bodies will combine in a brilliant scheme of electrical illumination which offers many undoubted advantages over the system hitherto in vogue. As compared with the number of oil butties required probably 1-2 or 2-3rds the numbers of small incandescent lights would give a far better show, and this being so, I imagine that the cost would be about the same. Indeed, it might conceivably be less, but a call for tenders and comparative estimates would decide that point. Then, as regards safety from fire, there is no comparison and all of us who were here in 1905 will remember the disastrous outbreak at the B. B and C. I. Ry. office in the early morning following the departure of Their Royal Highnesses. Further advantages are that the illumination could at small extra cost be continued for 2 and 3 nights, that a turn of a switch will instantaneously light up a whole building or group of buildings, no extensive scaffolding is required and no large staff for laboriously lighting and replenishing oil-butties, and there will not, as with oil-butties, be half the lights out just when the best effect is desired. A proportion of coloured globes can be used, and I imagine that the delight of the tens of thousands who will view the illuminations will be very greatly enhanced by the use for first time on an extensive scale of this agency. I commend this to the consideration of those concerned, but I feel sure that in the three essential points of (1) safety from fire, (2) cost, and (3) effect combined, the cla

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ALLEGED INSULT TO MIR ALLAH-BAKSH KHAN.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, March 30, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to the insult offered by a lieutenant of the British Army in India to Mir Allahbaksh Khan, a member of the Viceroy's Council, while travelling in a first-class railway carriage; whether any apology has been offered to Mir Allahbaksh Khan; and what other action, if any, has been taken in connection with the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but has asked for a report.

THE GROWING OF OPIUM POPPY.

Mr. Theodore Taylor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What is the acreage of land growing the opium poppy in India this spring; whether it is intended further to license the growing of the opium poppy next autumn, and, if so, to what extent; and what is the number of chests of opium as yet unsold in the possession of the Indian Government.

Mr. Montagu: The limit for this year's spring crop of opium was fixed at 360,000 acres. The limit for the 1911-12 has not yet been fixed. The number of chests in balance on the 31st of this month is estimated at 32,598. This stock will not be supplemented by the crop of the present year until November next.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS' ACT.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, if he proposes to lay papers informing the House of the negotiations which took place between the India Office and the Indian Government with reference to the renewal of the Seditious Meetings' Act.

Mr. Montagu: The communications between the India Office and the Government of India are necessarily confidential, but the debate in Council can be laid, and will give all the requisite information.

EVIDENCE BY PHYSICAL PRESSURE.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State has ever considered the desirability of issuing instructions to magistrates that no evidence will be received from the police which has been acquired by any form of physical pressure, or under any conditions except those of a voluntary statement.

Mr. Montagu: My hon. friend probably refers to the proposal put forward by the Police Commission that the Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended so as to provide that confessions should be recorded only by the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case. In dealing with the report of the Commission, Lord Curzon's Government proposed that that the power to record confessions should be restricted to magistrates having jurisdiction to try the case and to magistrates of the first or second class. This proposal was accepted by the Secretary of State, and effect will be given to it in the comprehensive revision of the Criminal Procedure Code which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Confessions to the police are already inadmissible as evidence against the accused under Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. It is a fact that in the Meerut district, local magistrates have been ordered not to record confessions.

COOLIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he will state what number of indentured Indian coolies are employed in Natal under agreement between that Colony and the Government of India; whether the suicide rate among these coolies is equal to 501 per million; if so, whether he will take steps for immediate investigation into its causes; and whether his Majesty's Government will consider the desirability of stopping the exportation of coolies to South Africa, especially in view of the treatement they receive there and of the Governments of Natal and the Transvaal towards their free kindred.

Mr. Montagu: According to the latest statistics the number of Indian coolies under indenture in Natal was 40,931. The number of suicides among these identured labourers in 1909 was 20. My hon. friend will see if he compares these actual figures with his calculation that this is an excellent example of the dangers attendant on the use of percentages, or more accurately, permillionages. The treatment of indentured coolies has received the careful attention of the authorities in South Africa and India. It has already been decided that indentured emigration from India to Natal shall cease with effect from July 1 next, on the ground not that there has been any general ill-treatment of the coolies in Natal, but that the unsatisfactory position cannot be perpetuated which was created by the divergence between the Indians' and the Colonists' standpoints, and the absence of any guarantee that Indians will be accepted as permanent citizens of the South African Union after expiration of their indentures. An announcement in these terms was made in the Indian Legislative Council in January.

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW JUTE.

Mr. Spear asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Calcutta improvement scheme involves the levy of an export duty on raw jute of two annas per 400-pound bale; and, if so, whether the Government of India will be asked to exempt all exports of raw jute to Dundee or other British ports.

Mr. Montagu: I have nothing to add to the answer given on March 21 to the noble Lord the Member for Hornsey.

HOURS OF WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS.

Mr. Barton asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, as the new Factory Act at present before the Government of India, makes no improvement in the hours of women workers, he proposes to take any steps to secure the same relative improvement for the women as for the men.

Mr. Montagu: Both Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Indian Factories Committee and the Labour Commission reported that as regards day work the conditions of employment of women in Indian mills was satisfactory. Women were generally employed on piece work, were free to come and go as they pleased, and of their own accord worked less than the statutory eleven hours. Their physique was uniformly excellent. In abolishing night work for women in textile factories, and in narrowing the limits within which the day employment of women is permitted, the new Act has gone as far as appears to be demanded.

DRINKING WATER IN FACTORIES.

Mr. Barton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether, seeing that unfiltered drinking water has been a cause of cholera and typhoid, he will endeavour to have it made compulsory on all factory owners in India to supply a reasonable quantity of filtered drinking water to all employees during working hours.

Mr. Montagu: The maintenance of an adequate supply of good drinking water in Indian factories is already secured by rules made under the Factories Act by the Local Governments. The Labour Commission found that little, if any, exception could be taken to the arrangements for supplying water; and that in many factories special attention had been given to the question.

MANUFACTURE OF YELLOW PHOSPHORUS MATCHES.

Viscount Wolmer asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether steps have been taken to secure the adoption by the Indian Legislature of provisions forbidding the manufacture of matches with yellow phosphorus into India, or their importation from that country.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have informed the Secretary of State of their intention to legislate on the lines of the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, which prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of such matches in this country.

CHILDREN IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he will state what are the ages at which children are allowed to work in textile factories under the new Indian factory law, and in other than textile factories under the existing factory law.

Mr. Montagu: The age limits of children in the new Act, as in the existing Act are 9 to 14 years for all classes of factories alike. I will cause a copy of the new Act to be placed in the Library when it reaches this country.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

On Friday, March 31, Mr. Frewen asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he will explain why, with a smaller population, less abundant crops, and far lower prices, as shown by the index numbers of the Government of India, over 36 crores of rupees were coined in 1906-1907 and presumably absorbed, for, if not absorbed, why was the Indian currency thus inflated, whereas in the past year of abounding exports and unprecedented prices, especially for opium, no new legal tender silver has passed those mints.

Mr. Montagu: It is obvious that the fact that additional coinage was needed in 1906-1907 and not in 1910-1911 was due, generally speaking, to the difference between the commercial and financial conditions prevailing in the two years. Further possible explanations are (1) a difference between the amounts of currency in circulation at the beginning of the two years respectively, which would affect the need for replenishment, and (2) changes in the habits of the people with regard to the use of the three most important forms of currency in India—namely, notes, silver coins, and gold coins. It would not be suitable in an answer to a question to attempt the delicate and difficult task of estimating the extent to which each of these causes was or may have been at work.

THE PRODUCTION AND GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Mr. Frewen asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the annual report of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, which report for 1908 estimates the world's production of silver for the year 1906-1907 at 165,054,497 oz, as also the estimated consumption that year in the arts 91,835,000, which shows the balance available for all the world's currencies (73,219,497 oz.) to be considerably less than the amount of silver coined by the Government of India during that year (£11,628,844); did the Government of India in 1906-1907 purchase more than all the available production of the world's mines, while in 1910-1911 that Government bought none; and, if so, will he consider the advisability of devising some system of purchase by the Indian Government less calculated to convulse our exchanges and embarrass our export trades with China; and will he explain how the value of purchased silver, 1906-1907, was £11,628,844., seeing that in the official reply to the honourable Member for Hythe. July 22, 1907, it was stated that excluding the recoinage of old rupees, £15,180,000. was coined that financial year.

Mr. Montagu: The attention of the Secretary of State has not been called officially to the estimates by the Secretary of the United States Treasury mentioned by the hon. member; nor has he any reason to believe that the purchases of silver required for coinage in India are calculated to convulse our exchanges and embarrass our export trades with China. The difference between the value of silver bullion purchased for coinage and the value of rupees issued from the mints in 1906-1907 is due to the well-known fact that the rupee is worth more than the silver that it contains.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' SONS AND ADMISSION TO WOOLWICH.

On Monday, April 3, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that the sons of officers of the Indian Army, though stated to be eligible for King's cadetships, are limited to admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and not, as in the case of the British Army, eligible for admission to Woolwich and therefrom for first appointments to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and whether he will take steps to get this distinction between the sons of officer of the Indian Army and sons of officers of the British Army abolished, so that both may be equally eligible for admission to Woolwich as well as to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Mr. Montagu: Nominations to King's India cadetships are made in accordance with Section 35 of the Act for the better Government of India (21 and 22 Vict., c. 106). Cadetships in the Artillery and Engineers are expressly excluded from the scope of this section.

THE JAPANESE DUTY ON WELSH AND AMERICAN TIN PLATES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he is aware that Welsh tin plates imported into Japan for the manufacture of oil-cans are subject under the new tariff to a duty of thirty per cent., while tin plates manufactured in the United States for the same purposes are admited free of duty; and whether he will take steps to get remedied this discrimination against the British product.

Mr. Sydney Button No distinction is made in the new Japanese tariff between Welsh and other tin plates imported into Japan, whether for manufacture into oil cans or for any other purpose.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR AND CRIME IN BURMA.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the regulation recently issued by the Government of Burma instructing magistrates to bring to the notice of superintendents of excise every case in which intoxicating liquor has been the cause of or contributory to crime; and whether similar orders have been or will be issued by the other local Governments in India.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of my hon. friend's question is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State has no information as to the issue or proposed issue of similar orders in other provinces.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND MINES IN INDIA.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What number of males and females were employed in the textile factories other than textile, in India during 1909 and 1910; and what was the number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, to workers in factories during those years.

Mr. Montagu: In 1909, the number of persons employed in textile and other factories in British India was 785,491, of whom 618,565 were men, 114,546 women, and 52,380 children. There were 4,018 accidents, of which 125 were fatal. Figures for 1910 are not yet available.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What number of men were working underground in mines during 1909 and 1910; what was the number of accidents fatal and otherwise, to men working in mines in India; and what regulations, if any, are in existence to secure the safety of persons working underground.

Mr. Montagu: The average number of workers underground in 1909 in mines regulated by the Indian Mines Acts was 90,495, of whom 57,644 were men, 31,666 women, and 1,225 children. The number of accidents in the mines was 294, of which 126 were fatal, resulting in the death of 152 workers, of whom 131 were males and 21 females. Figures for 1910 have not yet been received. The Indian Government under powers conferred by the Indian Mines Act, 1901, has made regulations for the proper and safe working of mines in India. I shall be happy to show a copy to my hon. friend.

CHILDREN'S HOURS OF WORK IN FACTORIES IN INDIA.

Mr John Ward asked the Under-Secrtary of State for India, whether children over fourteen years of age are treated as adults by the factory law of India, whether the working hours are eleven for females and twelve for males over that age; and whether there is any intention on the part of the Indian Government to propose legislation to raise the adult age and reduce the hours for factory workers below that age.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. Under the Factory Act hitherto in force, and under the new Act, the working day for women is fixed at eleven hours. For men there has hitherto been no limitation of hours. But the new Act fixes for them, as regards textile factories, a working day of twelve hours. As an alternative to thus limiting the working hours of men, the creation of a "young persons" class between the ages of fourteen and seventeen was at one time proposed, but was given up as impracticable on account of the impossibility of ascertaining exact ages in India. The maximum limit of age for children has not been altered, as it is in conformity with the physical and social circumstances of life in India. But the provisions of the new Act will, in many respects, improve the conditions of their employment.

ALLEGED INSULT TO A MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

On Tuesday, April 4, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he has yet received a report concerning the insult alleged to have been offered in a railway train to a member of the Viceroy's Council by an Army officer in India.

Mr. Montagu: I regret to say that the Government of India report that the account of this incident given in the newspapers is substantiatially correct. Prompt steps were taken as soon as the matter came to the knowledge of the military authorities and the offending officer, Mr. Stones was at once placed under arrest pending consideration of the case and has since been punished. Mr. Stones's commanding officer expressed his personal regret to Mir Allahbaksh Khan and sent him a written apology from Mr. Stones. Mir Allahbaksh Khan accepted this apology and expressed the hope that Mr. Stones would not receive any very severe punishment.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked what the punishment was.

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Stones was censured by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, he wrote an apology to the gentleman insulted, and leave has been stopped for a year.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether any communication had passed from the India Office to the Indian Government concerning the forthcoming Coronation Durbar prior to the framing of this year's Estimates by the Indian Government.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he can say how the estimate of a sum of £940,000, which has been provided in the Budget statement of the Government of India to defray the cost of the proposed royal visit, was arrived at; whether any instructions were sent to the Government of India by the Secretary of State upon the subject; and whether any particulars of the objects in respect of which this provision has been made have yet been submitted to him.

Mr. Montagu: As I stated in the House on March 14 and 16, and finally in answer to the hon member for Burnley on March 29, the Secretary of State has not yet received from the Government of India the full details which they are to submit regarding the Estimate. But the Government of India have informed him that £633,300 represents their estimate of the civil expenditure that they will have to meet, of which the greater part will be for the Durbar at Delhi, and 306,700 represents their estimate of the military expenditure, consisting mainly of the cost of manœuvres and a review at Delhi. The Government of India have also stated that a financial officer has been specially appointed to supervise the estimates and to act as financial adviser regarding expenditure on the royal visit. Before sanctioning the publication of the estimate in the financial statement the Secretary of State made some suggestions to the Government of India for financial supervision and economy, in consequence of which the figure is somewhat lower than the Government of India originally proposed. He has also asked that every effort shall be made to keep the actual expenditure well within the estimated amount. Beyond this he has issued no instructions to the Government of India.

Mr. Morrell: Can my hon. friend say how the Government of India obtained their instructions?

Mr. Montagu said the Government of India received the welcome news that his Majesty proposed to visit India—(cheers)—and were asked to make arrangements, and then submitted their estimates.

Mr. Morrell: Did the Government of India receive these instructions of welcome news from the Secretary of State?

Mr. Montagu: Naturally the Secretary of State was the channel through which the Government of India was informed.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Sanderson asked the Prime Minister, whether in consequence of arrangements recently concluded at Constantinople with reference to the Baghdad Railway, any new scheme had been or would be substituted for the existing kilometric guarantees; and whether, if his Majesty's Government arranged for this country to take any part in the railway east of Baghdad, every effort would be made to ensure that the financial arrangements were not open to certain well-known objections widely entertained in regard to the concession of 1903?

Sir Edward Grey, who replied, stated that these questions were the subject of negotiation, and he was, therefore not in a position to make any statement with regard to them at this moment. The point referred to was of importance and would, of course, receive consideration.

In further reply to Mr. Sanderson, who inquired when the papers respecting the Baghdad Railway would be laid on the table.

Sir Edward Grey said: I hope to lay all the promised papers soon after Easter; they are being got ready as quickly as possible.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the scheme for the reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India has yet been completed, and if so, when its details will be made known; and whether, in connection with such scheme, he will cause effect to be given to the suggestion contained in the Secretary of State's despatch, No. 15, dated March 4, 1910, that officers of the Bombay Political Department below the rank of second grade political agents shall receive substantially the same terms as may be fixed for the corresponding grades in the Political Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu: The scheme is now under consideration by the Secretary of State in Council, whose decisions will, it is hoped, be communicated to the Government of India very shortly. There is no reason to doubt that the Government of India will give due weight to the suggestion to which the honourable member refers.

THE ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE IN THE PUNJAB.

Mr. McCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether in the two recent cases of torture in the Punjab, in each of which one of the victims died, any of the accused policemen were charged with murder; whether there was any appeal by the police against their convictions; and, if so, whether the verdicts and sentences of the subordinate courts were upheld; and whether the Secretary of State will place official copies of the judgments delivered by the courts in each case in the Library of the House.

Mr. Montagu: As regards my hon friend's first three questions I have nothing to add to the reply that I gave to him on March 27. With regard to the last question, the Government of India will be asked to furnish copies for the purpose suggested.

INROADS OF AFGHANS INTO PERSIAN TERRITORY.

Colonel Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been directed to the inroads into Persian territory of large bands of armed Afghan raiders and gun-runners; and, if so, whether, following the precedent of 1902, his Majesty's Government will sanction the co-operation by land of a small force of Indian troops to assist the Persian local governors and the Persian troops along the Baluchistan border to put a stop to these inroads and to protect the Central Persian telegraph line from damage in addition to the assistance that has already been afforded them by sea.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer the hon. member to the answer that I gave to the hon. member for East Mayo on March 30. The measures then described are, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, adequate to achieve the object in view.

ALLEGED TORTURE BY INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the recent cases in Madras and Bengal, in which British subjects are admitted to have died under torture at the hands of the police, the Secretary of State will allow official copies of the judgments given by the courts which tried the cases to be placed in the Library of the House.

Mr. Montagu: Yes, sir, the Government of India will be asked to furnish copies.

INDIAN POLICE MISCONDUCT.

Mr. George Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State is aware that the Police Commission appointed by Lord Curzon eight years ago, recommended in their Report that whenever a course of justice publicly or by a separate note thought fit to comment upon misconduct by the police engaged in the case under trial, the district magistrate should pay due attention to it by conducting by some impartial and competent agency and inquiry into the matter so judicially noticed whether any steps have been taken or are intended to be taken to give effect to this recommendation and if so, whether he would state what they are.

Mr. Montagu: The proposal of the Police Commission was approved by the Government of India and was commended to the local Governments in order that steps might be be taken to give effect to it. I am unble to specify in detail the orders that were issued, but I can assure my hon. friend that any strictures passed by the Courts on the police are invariably brought to the notice of the district magistrate and are to be inquired in by him or in important cases, by some superior authority.

THE INDIAN POLICE AND CONFESSIONS.

Mr. George Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State is aware that the Police Commission, appointed by Lord Curzon in 1902, reported that the evidence before them showed that the practice by the police of working for confessions was still exceedingly common; that it was most objectionable; that on the one hand it led to gross abuse of power, and that, on the other hand, quite inexplicable instances occurred of innocent people making confessions; that the best police officers had no sympathy with the practice; whether it is still the practice in India that policemen may obtain confessions from suspects committed to their private custody, and then take them before a magistrate in order to have the confessions recorded, and when alleged to be voluntary used as evidence against the accused on their trial; and whether it is proposed to continue unamended the law which allows such confessions to be so recorded and used.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware that the Police Commission expressed the views ascribed to them by the hon. member. As I explained last week, confessions made to the police are inadmissible in evidence, and only confessions made to a magistrate and certified by him to be voluntary can be used against an accused. It is proposed to amend the law on the subject to the extent indicated in my reply to the hon. member for Leicester last Tuesday.

GOLD CURRENCY IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, April 5, Mr. Frewen asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether gold coins constitute an important form of currency in India; if so where and to what amount are they current; whether his attention was drawn to the Simla dispatch of the Government of India to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, referring to the experiment of 1900, when 1,250,000 sovereigns had been forced into the circulation, and which states as the result that the Treasuries, the Post Office, and the Presidency banks co-operated in special measures for the issue of gold, but the great bulk of these issues promptly came back to the banks and the Treasuries, and the experiment had ultimately to be abandoned; whether the experiment had since been renewed so that gold coins are now an important form of currency, as the Under-Secretary states: and, if so, what sovereigns are today estimated to current outside the Treasuries, the Post Office, and the banks.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India reported in 1906 that, in their opinion, the balance of evidence supported the conclusion that the use of sovereigns as currency was increasing, and they have subsequently drawn the Secretary of State's attention to further indications of its extended use. Moreover, since 1906, there have been very considerable net imports of sovereigns into India from abroad, and there has also been a steady flow of sovereigns from and into Government Treasuries in India. These are some of the grounds for holding that sovereigns are an important form of currency in India. But, the hon. member will understand that I am not able to state either the exact number or the exact location of the sovereigns now in circulation, and I am unwilling to offer information that is not exact. No communication from the Government of India answering to the description given by the hon. member appears to have been submitted to the Secretary of State but, if the date is supplied, it will no doubt be possible to trace the letter. No attempt is made in India to force gold into circulation; but gold coins are issued, where practicable, from Government treasuries to persons who wish to receive them in payment for sums due from the Government or in exchange for rupees.

Mr. Frewen asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether of the estimated £18,000,000 sterling of gold absorbed by India during the past year the Indian currency reserve retained only £1,300,000; and, if so, did the balance of £16,700,000 pass into hoards or did a considerable portion pass into currency.

Mr. Montagu: The figures quoted by the hon. member are very considerably at variance with those supplied by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, which show that the net imports of gold into India in 1910, were as follows: Bullion, £7,448,068.; sovereigns and other British coin £7,772,301; other gold coin, £198,794 total, £15,419,163, and that during the year the gold held in India in the Paper Currency Reserve increased by £625,000. I cannot say what portion of the net imports of gold and of the gold issued from the Paper Currency Reserve went into use as currency and what portion was employed for other purposes, such as hoarding. The hon. member will understand that in India, as elsewhere, a Government inquiry into the number and amount of hoards accumulated by individuals would be extremely difficult.

BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE STATES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether his Highness the Nawab of Junagarh, having died, the State has been taken under administration and a civilian appointed administrator over the heads of all the senior men in the Bombay Political Department; whether these administrations are regarded as the special prizes of the political service, and why the military officers of the Bombay political service have been nearly invariably passed over, and the administrations given to young covenanted civilians; whether he is aware that such action deprives the Bombay political service of the relief such appointments would give to the present block in promotion, beside casting a slur on the abilities of the officers as administrators; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made with the view of securing a fairer division of these appointments between the two services.

Mr Montagu: The Secretary of State has not yet received official information of the appointment, but he will inquire. I must dissent from the doctrine that because an officer of one department is appointed to a post a slur is cast upon the abilities of other officers of the same or other departments who have not been appointed.

POLICE PENSION AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

On Thursday, April 6, Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether any decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the recommendation of the Police Commission that officers be admitted to full pension after twenty-five years' service; and whether he is aware of the discontent prevailing in the service owing to the delay in settling this question.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State hopes that the Government of India will shortly be in a position to report the result of the inquiry, which involves the actuarial examination of a large mass of data.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Colonel Yate asked the Prime Minister whether, seeing that the Imperial questions of common interest which were to be brought up at the coming Imperial Conference could not be adequately discussed without the share of India being at the same time considerd, especially in the case of questions concerning combination for Imperial defence, and in view of the fact that the Premier of New Zealand had stated that he intended to bring up at the Conference the question of an Imperial Navy, the Government would consider the advisability of the direct representation of the Government of India by their own representatives, and also by expert opinion to determine the interests and the share of India in Imperial Naval defence.

Mr. Harcourt: Under the resolution with regard to the constitution of the Conference agreed to at the last Conference only Ministers can be members of the Conference, and the Secretary of State for India will attend when his presence is required.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly early in June between T. G. Lofthouse, of Arrowfield, Boroughbridge, Yorks, and Mrs. E. H. Russell, widow of E. H. Russell, Rangoon, Burma, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. S. Callender, Brathay, Westmorland.

A marriage has been arranged between Viscount Vallefort, son of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Lady Edith Villiers, only daughter of the Earl of Clarendon.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Geoffrey Gratrix Hirst, Indian Medical Service, 66th Punjabis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hirst, Scarborough, and Marjorie Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Muir, Barrackpore, Bengal, and grand-daughter of Col. Sir Edward C. Ross, C. S. I., Clifton, Bristol.

The marriage arranged between John Hugo H. Bill, Indian Civil Service, and Cicely Annie Bill will take place quietly at St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens, on Wednesday, May 3.

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A POPULAR EVENT.

"May I get off this afternoon?" asked a boy of his employer, on a sunny spring day; I want to go to my aunt's funeral.

No, said the employer; I can't let you go, and I don't think you will be missed, for the last time your aunt had a funeral there were 15,000 people there.

HE BEAT THEM BOTH.

I heard of three men who were conversing about mistakes identify. One said he had been mistaken in Berlin for Bismarck..... The second declared that he had been mistaken for Mr. Gladstone; the third, a humorous Irishman, said: "I can beat you both. I was sitting in the park one day, when a man clapped me on the shoulder and shouted, Why, holy Moses, is that you?"

BUT HE GOT A FALL.

An Englishman, who was in the company of an Irishman, thinking to take a rise out of him, said—Pat, I will give you eight'npence (eight in pence) for a shilling." Pat thought for a moment, then, diving his hand in his trousers pocket, produced the required shilling. At the same time the Englishman slipped eightpence into Pat's hand, saying—Not bad, is it No, rephed Pat; but the shilling is."

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

The beautiful girl came into the room and pulled her chair so close up to her father's big armchair that he looked up from his newspaper to see what was the matter.

"Mr. Wilkins likes you, father," she said, as soon as she saw that she had his attention.

"Likes not be exclaimed.

Yes. He thinks a great deal of you,

"Well, I have been under the impression for some time that he liked someone here, remarked the old gentleman "but I've never seen any indication that I was the one."

"Well you will the very next time, you see Mr. Wilkins," said the beautiful girl with conviction.

"What's he going to do?" demanded the old gentleman.

"He's going to ask if you will consent to be his father-in-law" explained the beautiful girl.

THE CUTTING RETORT.

An Englishman and an Irishman one day were approaching each other along a somewhat narrow road.

The Englishman was intensely interested in gazing at a lunatic asylum, which towered far behind a high wall, and did not notice the Irishman.

In a moment they had collided.

Why don't you look where you're going? exclaimed the Englishman angrily.

Why don't you go where you're looking? was the quick retort.

DOWNRIGHT SNOBBERY.

At a dance recently a young gentleman somewhat inferior in social position to most of those present approached an alderman's daughter—"mighty superior, sort—and rather diffidently asked for the favor of a dance.

The girl looked him stonily in the face for a moment, then turned away with the remark:—

I'm sorry; but I'm—well, rather particular as to whom I dance with."

Ah, indeed! was the quiet retort; then we differ in that repect. I'm not a bit particular. That was why I asked you!

Then he left her.

A SUBTLE EQUATION.

The solicitor looked at the threepennybit in his hand with a frown on his forehead. Here, he called out, glaring across at the yokel to whom he had given his best advice, What is this for? My fee is six-and-eightpence. A twelve-inch smile spread across the yokel's capacious mouth. That be all right, zur, he replied. Six and eight pence makes fourteen pence; fourteen pence be one and two pence, and sure enough one and two pence make three pence. Good day, zur; I won't forget to recommend you to t'other chaps on the farm.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the Baimy Lunatic Asylum to the interested visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man setting on a three-legged stool gazing vacantly at the wall.

"His is an unhappy story," said the attendant. "He was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate.

This cell was thickly padded and the man within was stark, staring mad.

Who is this? enquired the visitor.

This? repeated the attendent. This is the other man!

CURTAILING THE EXPENSE.

Charley (to taxi driver after a visit to the club)—I shavy, shuvver, how much do I owe you.

One pound eight shillings and fourpence, sir."

"Well, go backwards—till you come to half a crown. That's all I've got."

SOMETHING FORGOTTEN.

"Giles," said De Whizz to his chauffeur, before he started on his run across the State, "have you oiled the machine thoroughly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure, Giles?"

Yes, sir; I have filled the spring cups and the engine reservoir, and I have greased the cornet-a-piston, the pluribus unum, the exhaust pipe, the muffled tread, the thingumbob, the rigmaajig, and both the hot boxes."

"Are those all the parts you have oidrd, Giles?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have forgotton the most important place of all. Take the can and quirt a few drops of oil on the licence number, so that the dust will collect on it and make it hard to read. Always remember to lubricate the license number, Giles."

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

He was visiting a charming young society lady; and as they sat on either side of the blazing fire there entered his heart a burning desire to say something not merely complimentary, but brilliantly suggestive.

So, after revolving the matter in his mind during a ten-minutes' burst of silence, he said—

Ah, Miss Lilian, why are those firetongs so like—like your Frederick?"

Of course, he meant her to give it up, and then he would say—Because they glow in your service, or "Because they are prostrate at your feet," or perhaps something even better.

But Miss Lilian did not give it up. Looking so solemnly demure that the clock almost stopped she enquired—

Is it because they have two thin legs and a brass head?

Then followed another burst of silence, which lasted until the tea came up.

MIXING THE MASTERS.

"There's many a true word spoken by accident," said a noted author and artist at a dinner.

"I dropped in at a picture sale one day," he continued." The auctioneer displayed a daub and said:—

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, what am I offered for this superb Velasquez, probably the best Velasquez that ever came from the master's hand?"

"There were no bids whatever, so the auctioneer took up another picture.

"Very well, ladies and gentlemen,' he went on, 'I now offer you a Titan by the same artist.'"

THE SOURCE OF THE SPLINTER.

Certain members on the house party were describing the accidents that had happened to them during their various careers. Adventures by flood, fire, and field had all been well received, and De Sappeley eager for fame, though it was his turn. "Dyou know" he said, I had a very painful experience once. I ran a confounded splinter quite half an inch long right under my finger-nail don't you know? Really Mr. De Sappeley, said a maiden of the party. How did you do, it Well, he said, it happened like this. As he spoke he unconsciously raised his hand and scratched his forehead. Oh, I see, she interrupted sweetly. How very careless of you.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup 5/- sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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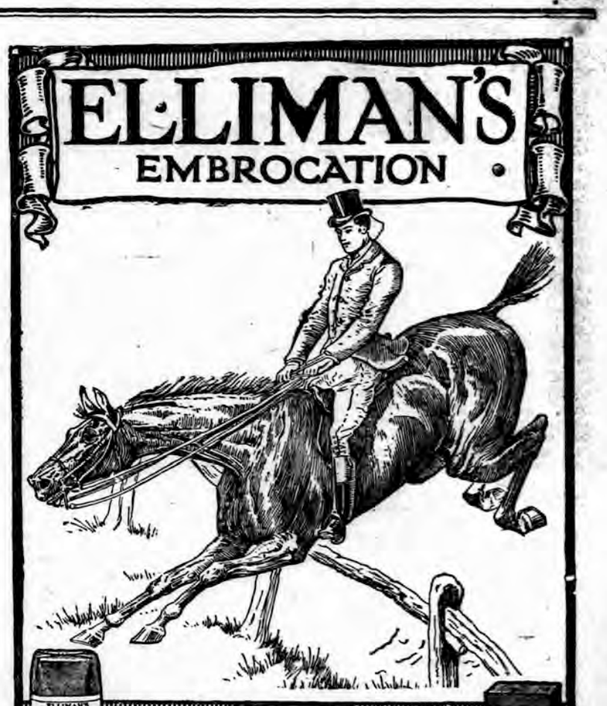

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Few people seem to realize the grave consequences which follow the neglect of the common Cough and Cold. How many there are, to-day, suffering from Consumption, Chronic-Bronchitis, and Asthma, who by the timely use of proper means, might have averted these serious lung troubles, at their first approach! THE STANDARD REMEDY for Coughs and Colds is

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Its soothing and healing properties in Lung Complaints have been the subject of innumerable testimonials during its (nearly)

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BE TIMELY WARNED! Some of the most dreaded lung diseases—Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Congestion of the lungs, Asthma, etc—herald their approach by a slight cough and shortness of breathing and unless these symptoms be promptly treated, they may develope into incurable disease. Congreve's Elixir then, is and will always be

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SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET CONTEST.

The local Islam Gymkhana have written a letter to the Bombay Gymkhana, asking that an All-India Mahomedan team be allowed to participate in the cricket contest that takes place annually between representative elevens of the Presidency, the Parsis and the Hindus, thus converting that triangular contest into a quadrangular one. A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana, the Parsi Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana, was held the other day to consider the above application, when it was found that considerable divergence of opinion existed as to the ability or otherwise of Mahomedan cricketers to participate in international contests and the matter was postponed for further consideration.

KARACHI SPRING MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 19.

SIGNS are not wanting, in that the hotels are full, the season is with us in Karachi and a well filled enclosure was seen for the first day of the race meeting on Monday. Encouraged by the improvement last year, and the enhancement of stakes a superabundance of jockeys have turned up, but few of which can possibly do any good—these are Ruiz, Fisher, Northmore, Taylor, Spencer, McNeilage, Trahan, R. Fraser, Gadely, Dick, and Longstaff, the Trainers Beadham and Bond also. We miss Mr. Sanday, both has Secretary and Rider, his place is the former being taken by Captain Matthews, who has had a deal of hard work and is an able substitute. Several well known riders are, however, here again, Captains Furnell and Harkness and Mr. Bethell, the first named winning twice and the last once. Mr. Crawford, who last year brought a few of Mr. Scott Nimino's from Bombay, has brought Cracker and Dilerjung. The former was sold to Captain Johnson before the races and won comfortably enough with his welter weight, whereas the Arab ran a very close second to a bit of class in Sirdar after making the running. Sacricomar remains in as good form as last year in Mysore and subsequently in Lucknow, fairly easily beating Cracker at the pony's second outing. Old Daphne failed to reproduce her last year's success, and can scarcely be expected to be as good as when she was one of Poona's shining lights over the sticks having now to meet the much improved Playboy. Captain Johnson has a very useful lot in the pony class, his three finishing in the places and Maori King, only recently landed from Australia, being particularly good looking.

Fields generally ruled small, and added to this the only bookmakers were Kelley in the first and Hodgkinson in the second, so prices were naturally short on a day of terms races. The various officials were:—Judge, Mr. Nicholas, Starter, Mr. Beatty. Clerk of the Scales, Mr. Walker, Clerk of the Course, Captain Blunt, Handicapper, Major Lame and Time-keeper, Mr. Kenyon, Stewards:—Major Cabbold and Willis, Captains Noake and Maclean and Messrs. Woodward and Kenyon, Results:—

THE TALLY HO PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 the second and Rs. 50 the third. A Hurdle race for ponies other than Arabs 14-2 and under. Distance:—R. C. over 8 flights.

Capt Hill's Playboy, 12st ..... Northmore 1
Mr Bethell's Daphne, 11st 12lbs ..... Owner 2
Capt Harkness's Hilda II, 10st 6d 10st 5lbs. Owner 3

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Playboy, 7 to 4 against Daphne 10 to 1 Hilda.

THE RACE:—Daphne at once led out, Playboy drawing level at the mile. At the five Playboy went away and won pulling up by three lengths, bad third. Time—2 mins 58 secs.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 75 the second and Rs. 25 the third. A high weight handicap for qualified ponies 14-2 and under. Distance:—3 furlongs.

Messrs Faris and Bethell's Ivanhoe, 11st 6d 11st 2lbs ..... Mr Bethell 1
Capt Black's Nila, 11st 4lbs ..... Capt Harkness 2
Capt Hamer's Brown Bess, 9st 12lbs 6d 10st 3lbs. Owner 3

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Ivanhoe, 5 to 4 against Nila.

THE RACE:—Ivanhoe assumed a slight lead, which he increased to six lengths, same next. Time—40 2-5 secs.

THE KHAIRPUR PLATE.—Rs. 350 to the winner, Rs. 100 the second, Rs. 50 the third. English, Colonial and C. B. ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Johnson's Cracker, 12st 3lbs ..Capt Furnell 1
Capt Johnson's Tigress, 10st ..... Northmore 2
Capt Johnson and Mr Thomas's Maori King, 10st 9lbs ..... Capt Johnson 3

Major Pesch's Primrose, 10st 10lbs ..... Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN:—Shulah 11st 9lbs, Miss Bronzewing 10st 13lbs, Grecian Lady 8st 6lbs, Mistletoe 8st 11lb.

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Cracker, 4 to 1 against Maori King, 5 to 1 Primrose, 7 to 1 Shulah, tens rest.

THE RACE:—Cracker shewed out slightly followed by Tigress, Shulah and Maori King; Grecian Lady far in the back. Tigress threatened danger in the straight, but Cracker held her safe by a length and a half, three and a half, one and a half. Time—1 min 8 3-5 secs.

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 the second and Rs. 50 the third. For Maiden Arabs 14-2 and under. Distance—4 furlongs

Major-General Lloyd Payne's Confederacy, 10st 11lbs ..... Ruiz 1
Capt Johnson's Corunna, 9st 11lbs...Capt Furnell 2
Capt Hamer's Erlking, 9st 11lb ..... Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Eager 10st, Heavy Weapon 10st.

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Corunna, 3 to 1 against Confederacy, 5 to 1 Erlking.

THE RACE:—Getting first out of the gate, Confederacy stayed off the favourite by a length and three-quarters, five lengths, two lengths. Time—56 3-5 secs.

THE HURST PARK PLATE.—Rs. 300 to the winner, Rs. 100 the second and Rs. 50 the third. For horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Bethell's Sacricomar, 10st 13lbs ..... Owner 1
Capt Johnson's Cracker, 11st 4lbs ..... Fisher 2
Major Cote's The Gift, 10st 7lbs...Capt Harkness 3
Mr S S Mirza's Fairy, 7st 5lbs 6d 10st 2lbs. Owner 4

ALSO RAN:—Garland 9st 10lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Sacricomar, evens Cracker, tens Garland, fifteens rest.

THE RACE:—Garland threw his rider and bolted back to the paddock. The Gift shewed the way for a furlong, then Cracker very slightly led. Sacricomar was in the lead at the three and won easily by five lengths, twelve lengths. Time—1 min. 18 2-5 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Rs. 350 to the winner, Rs. 100 the second and Rs. 50 the third. For Arabs 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Capts Leak and Furnell's Sirdar, 9st 9lbs...Capt Furnell 1
Mr J Crawford's Dilerjung, 9st 4lbs ..... Fisher 2
Capt Johnson and Mr Thomas's Prince Charlie, 9st 11lbs ..... Northmore 3
Mr Fraser's Peter Pan, 9st 7lbs ..... Khandoo 4

ALSO RAN:—El Ray 10st 13lbs, Optic 10st 13lbs, Fireaway 10st 11lbs, Waziristan 10st 8lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 on Sirdar, 4 to 1 Dilerjung, 6 to 1 Prince Charlie and Waziristan.

THE RACE:—From a good start, Dilerjung led out from Prince Charlie and Sirdar; as they faced for home Sirdar came through and after a pretty race,

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

Beighton Cup Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

In the Beighton Hockey Cup Tournament two more games were played off last evening, on the Rangers' ground. St Xavier's College, after a game much in their favour, made a pointless draw with Barrackpore who only the other day beat the Sibbore College, the League Champions. The other game was played on the Dalhousie ground where the Medical College defeated the E I Railway men, after a good struggle, by two goals to one. The defence of the Railway team was stubborn.

LATER

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament there was a very large crowd on the Rangers' ground to witness the game between the Jamalpore E. I. Railway Apprentices and the Aligarh College. Although the latter team were the favourites, their display was much inferior to the Jamalpore men, who after a good exhibition of hockey won the match by 4 goals to 1. Of the five goals scored the first, second, fourth, and fifth fell to the lot of Jamalpore men.

The St. Xavier's team and Barrackpore re-played the tie on the Dalhousie ground, and the Xavarians were victorious by 3 goals to love. During the time proper Barrackpore had rather the better of the game, but extra time being allowed they rapidly fell to pieces.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, for a cup value Rs. 200 kindly presented by Major R S Muter R E.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Light W H'cp M. S.	Moderate W H'cp M. S.	Fresh W H'cp M. S.
Eileen	E C Russell and J F Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr
Turquoise	I W Stokes & F J Preston	36 48	17 39	9 37
Melody	J S K Macbeth	20 26	18 36	20 27
Mahshuka	Lieut P L Montgomery	15 44	14 34	12 44
Isca	Edgar Faulkner	37 44	33 17	27 26

Course: From Committee Vessel to Sunk Buoy Port—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel = 13·9 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, for a Cup value Rs. 100, kindly presented by Major R S Muter, R E—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	9 35	Major N Kirby, R E
Maud	5 45	Officers R E
Mayourneen	1 55	Newman Taylor
Pearl	9 35	A E Baird and D Nooth
Clotha	Scr	J J Welch
Curlew	9 35	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	3 50	E Y Watson

Course: From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon—North Karanja—Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to starboard = 11·54 miles.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Musical Arrangements.

Visitors to the last Coronation Durbar at Delhi will recollect the wonderful music of the massed bands, which was one of the features of the occasion. It has been proposed to arrange again for massed bands at next December's Durbar, says the "Pioneer," but an unfortunate hitch has occurred and it may be impossible to give effect to the proposal. At the last Durbar, the bands were conducted by an amateur who had all the enthusiasm of genius, and who, in order to give the bands effective training and avert all risk of a fiasco, spent freely out of his own pocket upon the appliances and accommodation necessary to ensure success. After the Durbar, we understand, the officer concerned asked to be reimbursed his expenditure, but was refused any grant on the ground that he had not obtained previous sanction to the disbursements. The necessity for the expenditure was not denied, but rules are rules, and an officer who does not take the precaution of getting expenditure sanctioned beforehand takes his risks even if he saves the face of Government by so doing. But gentlemen competent to conduct massed bands are few and far between, and search now being made for a conductor is not very likely to be successful as the last wielder of the "baton" was nearly ruined as a reward for his services. We may suggest that it would be an act not merely of tardy justice, but of policy if the officer who conducted before were reimbursed all his unavoidable expenditure and asked to conduct the bands in this occasion also. The rigid enforcement of rules is sometimes as embarrassing to Government as it is unfair to the individual.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major L W S Oldham R E
Capt H A Williams 2 S O I M S B
Mr H C Gowan B Cov
Mr G R Dampier B Cov
Mr M H Beattie B
Mr F Eckett B
Mr H B st Leger B
Mr C A McConnel B
Mr A R H Murray B
Mr G F Nash B
Mr F E Morgan M
Col Q Montgomery I A
Col W A Quayle I M S
Col A L M Turner R A
Lieut Col W C Walton 104 Rifles
Lieut Col G H Boisragon 5 G R
Lieut Col A Grant 2-4 G R
Major A G Browne 33 Cav
Major A P Browne 33 C I H
Major C F Dobbs 93 R Inf
Major D H Graves I M S
Major C R Harbord 30 Lrs
Major K E Nangle 94 R Inf
Major R E Roome 36 Horse
Major A H Thomson 20 Punj
Major E W Wall 17 Cav
Major M S C Campbell C I E R A
Major F Copeland 69 Punj
Major E W M Purvis 16 Cav
Major E W M Ballantyne 27 Lt Cov
Major A N Davidson 67 Punj
Major F L Moore 3 Skinner's H
Major R T J Ridgway 40 Pathans
Major A E Barnard 30 Lrs
Major W G Cooper 34 P Horse
Capt D I Shuttleworth 1-3 G R
Capt H W F Twiss S T C
Capt H W Know-Nivex 25 Cav
Capt F A B Johnstone 101 Gren
Capt B E Anderson 59 Rifles
Capt D A Blair 2 G R
Capt I U Battye Guides
Capt J A Bean 101 Gren
Capt W E Brierley I M S
Capt A F Bone, 6 Punj
Capt J M Bruce, 107 Prs
Capt J A S Daniell Sikhs
Capt P G Carey, 31 Punj
Capt J E Carey, 93 Inf
Capt M R Poocock, 28 Punj
Capt O St John, 88 Carn
Capt A N Thomas, I M S
Capt W F R Webb, 22 Punj
Capt B Blood, 8 Cav
Capt H Davidson, 36 Jacob's H
Capt E C Irwin, 20 Inf
Capt A E J Lister, I M S
Capt W W Loskey, Mad Mise List
Capt E K Pardoe, Worc Regt Adjt 8 I Ry, Vol R
Capt M T Crame-Roberts, 1-4 G R
Capt W E R Williams, I M S
Lieut L V S Blacker, Guides
Lieut H A Goldsmith, 95 R Inf
Lieut E A P Grant, 112 Inf
Lieut C W G H Harvey-Kelly, 127 Bel
Lieut F D Leslie, 48 Prs
Lieut G J E Manisty, 67 Punj
Lieut S J W Railston, 18 Lrs
Lieut C Leslie Smith, 22 Punj
Lieut D C Wace, 1 Brah
Lieut T Bailward, 26 Cav,
Lieut R Bagnall, 74 Punj
Lieut M G G Campbell, R E
Lieut R D Inskip, 59 Sind R
Lieut H L Reilly, 82 Punj
Lieut R S Abbott, 38 C I H
Lieut R A Macausland, 93 R Inf
Lieut J V C Anderson, Guides Inf
Lieut N L Mitchell-Carruthers
Lieut C T M Smith, 87 Punj
Lieut G S W St George, 1-1 G R
Sub Lieut J C Bird, R I M
Sr Nursing Sister H Bait, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister B M Walshe, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J F C Carter I A B 1 mo 23 days
Capt N S Wells I M S B 6 mo M C
Mr T A Hindmarsh B 6 mo M C
Mr H A S Burt B 2 mo 5 days, M C
Mr J R Lace, B, 4 days
Mr J Brabson, B, 1 mo, M C
Mr E Thompson, B, 4 mo, M C
Mr J C C Lowe, B, 6 mo, M C
Mr A B Jackson, M, 1 mo, 14 days
Mr J B Andrews, M, 9 mo
Major F L Blenkinsop, I M S, 5 mo, M C
Major E R P O'Brien, 2 G R 4 mo M C
Major J K G Casserly, 120 Inf., 6 mo M C
Major J H Whitehead, 93 Burma Inf, 3 days
Capt A H Seagrim, 1-6 G R, to 13 Dec 1911
Capt C Faure Field, 108 Inf, 6 mo, M C
Capt E A Roberts, I M S, 3 mo, M C
Capt J H F Lakin, 92 Punj, 14 days
Lieut W L B Chapman, 89 Punj, 1 mo, M C, H G, Grace, 21 Cav, to 1 Dec 1911

We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

1st Sunday, after Easter 23rd April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Harwood in A flat. Hymns—128, 133, 313 and 324; Canticles—Stanford in B. flat; Anthem—They have taken away my Lord." Stanier; Hymns 136 and 499; Collections for—Diocesan League of Mercy; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion;

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m., Sunday school; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days:—8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; Monday, Tues., Wednesday and Thursday; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily. 6 p.m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: The Lord Bishop of the Diocese Offertories for Bombay Diocesan Church Society.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chard.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist. 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Father Card. Alms for Organ and Choir.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Preacher Rev. Father Langmore, S. S. J. E.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra.—11 a.m, Matins Sermon and Litany. Preacher: Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe S. S. J. E.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 7 and 9 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service. 7 and 7-30 a.m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction. 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass 8 a.m., High Mass: 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar Rev. Thomas Henrieues, 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mess 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Da bul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service, Preacher: Rev. R.O. Jenkins; B.S. C. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. J.F. Edwards; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p.m., Social Hour. Wesleyan Soldiers and Sailors Institute—open every evening 5 to 10-30 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards 6-30 p. m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc. 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m., Joint Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 25. Hymns, 93, 234, 351.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m Social Hour, at 8-45 p.m. Pastor: Rev. C. B Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting. Minister Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton; 11 a.m. Service at Parel; 11 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Alex S. Crichton. Psalm 23. Hymns—95, 193, 237.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikamb.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu), 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Mantua", April 22.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Action, Mr H T
Allen, Mrs Q W
Acworth, Mrs E C B
Arundale, Mr G S
Anderson, Capt R H
Armat, Mr and Mrs
Alpaiwalla, Mr R M
Arathoon, Mr A M
Ariff, Hon Mr
Altchuler, Mrs S
Batliwalla, Mr R D
Briscoe, Mrs S St J
Bosant, Mrs A
Bailey, Mrs G, child and infant
Budd, Col N A H
Boyd, Capt S
Begbie, Mrs A F K, child and infant
Babington, Mrs S
Butterworth, Mr A
Bremner, Mrs A
Butterworth, Mrs and child
Briggs, Mr H F
Breul, Mr A
Bedford, Miss
Buchan, M. J C
Bailey, Mr S H
Bagshawe, Mr L
Bloomfield, Mr G A
Barrow, Lady
Bradford, Miss B A
Barrow, Miss
Bowyer, Mr A B
Buxton, Major E J
Bracchi, Mr L
Bonham, Carter Mr
Bhandari, Mr R R M
Bonnaud, Mr W A
Broacha, Mrs
Bayer, Miss L
Bennett, Mrs
Bana, Mrs
Brown, Mr
Brady, Mr and Mrs W H
Butler, Mr R S P
Beatty, Maj L N
Bana, Hon B N
Bundelchuch, Mr B
Barker, Maj Gen J S S
Barbosa, Mrs, 4 children and infant
Barbosa, Mr and Miss
Coppinger, Mrs and infant
Coltart, Dr H N, Mrs and 2 children
Coen, Mrs W W and 2 children
Cousens, Mr and Mrs H J M
Cogdon, Mr T E
Clements, Mr and Mrs E and infant
Campbell-Kirby, Mrs
Curtis, Mr A D
Creet, Mr A T
Creet, Mrs and child
Carnegy, Bri-Gen P M
Carnegy, Mrs
Caranjit Singh, Mr
Chamberlain, Mrs C C
Cama, Mr J D
Clarke, Mr C A
Curry, Mr J C
Carapiet, Mr W M
Chelaram, Mr Lokamal
Childe, Mrs and infant, nurse and child
Castillo, Mrs and infant
Dalal, Mr K N
Dod, Col O C W
Danby, Mr E C
Duckett, Mr F J
Danby, Mr G P
Danby, Miss
DeHoxar, Mr R A
Dass, Mr Benarsi
Dass, Miss
Dawson, Miss A J
Donald, CIE, Mr Douglas
Down, Mr F E
Davis, Mr E
Dadabhoy, Mr
Dawson, Mr E W
Davis, Miss
Elliott, Mr and Mrs T M
Eidsance, Mr M
Edwards, Mrs S M
Evans, Miss E H
Elgood, Miss
Esdaile, Mr S
Ellis, Mrs
Faro, Miss M S
Farren, Miss
Farmer, Lt-Col and Mrs J
Fatesingh, Mr Gurdasingh
Furnivall, Mrs
Francis, Mr and Mrs F E and 2 children
Francis, Mr and Mrs F E and 2 children
Festing, Mrs C
Forbes, Miss M C
Forbes, Mr C H B
Fatechund, Mr Thakurdas
Fenton, Mrs and Miss
Fox Strangways, Mrs
Fenton, I C S Hon Mr M W
Fellowes, Mr A J
Forrester, Mr and Mrs D C
Graeme Batten, Mrs J
Goad, Mr and Mrs T H M and infant
Goolam, Mr R
Gubbay, Mrs M M S
Gorges, Mrs
Gilbert, Mr A S
Grieve, Mr F C L
Gazdar, Mr J and Mrs
Gadney, Mrs
Garda, Mr T M
Goodwill, Rev and Mrs, 2 children and infant
Gahton, Mr and 2 Mistress
Gregson, Mr C B
Grsham, Mrs W L
Gordon, Mr and Mrs F F
Gaze, Maj and Mrs R T
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs G J M and child
Hanklin, Mrs E
Hnes, Miss A
Harper, Mr G M
Haxra, Miss
Hocken, Mrs
Hawke, Mrs
Hamsingh, Mr
Hickie, Miss C
H H the Raja of Rajpipla and medical attendant
Hawkins, Mr R S
Hagger, Capt and Mrs E R
Hutton, Mr G A K
Hutton, Mrs
Herbert, Mr H C
Halkett, Baroness
Hodgkinson, Maj C
Hambro, Major P O
Hawes, Mr J W M and Mrs
Hawkins, Miss
Ismay Mr S
Ioman, Mr C
Jackson, Mr E R H
James, Mr J H
Jerram, Miss D
Jackson, Mrs, Miss, boy and nurse.
Judels, Mr L J
Jones, Mr E E
Jackson, Miss M
Jacob, Major A L
Jeejibhoy, Bart Sir Jamshedji
Judah, Mr S H
Josephine, Sister Mary
Katrack, Mr H
Kingsford, Miss
Kirkman, Mrs J D D
Kay, Miss E C
Knight, Mr and Mrs T
Kirley, Mr C
Krishnamurti, Mr J
Korichh, Mr Sitaram
Kirtikar, Mr W A
Kanika, The Hon the Raja
Lawrence, Mrs and child
Le Messurier, Capt G D S
Lillie, Mr H
Loring, Capt E J
Low, Mrs R B
Lawrence, Mr K S
Leo, Mr and Mrs Alan
Lawrie, Mr A E
Long, Mr T H B
Lalkaka, Mr J A
Lowry Cole, Mrs
Leake, Dr H Martin
Loundes, Mr G R
Lucas, Mr C A
Lisbon, Mrs V and infant
Lawrence, Mr W
Lisle, Mrs and infant
Lee, Capt W G
Lydiard, Mr O C
Lumsden, Mrs child and
Lang, Capt [nurse
Moos, Mr
Michael, Mr and Mrs W H
MacGowan, Mrs
Myers, Mr
Mitford, Lady Helen
Mudie, Mr W
Macdonald Mr B
May, Mr W B
Marten, Mr J R
Moos, Mr T
Moore, Mr J H
Moncrieff, Mr and Mrs
McDonnell, Mrs W F
Murray, Mr and Mrs
Mackeith, Mr J
Moncrieff, Mr L M
Marsden, Mr E
Mason, Mr P
Mackeith, Mr W A
Mathirson, Mr J T
McEwen, Mr B C
Maiden, Mr J
Mills, Mr E B
MacGowan's, Mrs nurse and child
Meyer, Miss
Marr, Mr A
Maclaine, Mr A [child
Middleton, Mr P A H and
Murrell, Miss I
Mungavin, Mr G A
Malan, Mrs W
Marshall Mr J
Macalister, Mr A S
Mahmud, Mr Hafiz
McCubbin, Miss
Murray, Mr H B
Minnett, Mr J B
McMeekin, Mr
Millard, Mr and Mrs W S
Motafram, Mrs B M
Misrahi, Mr S
Moos, Mr N H
Mulroney, Col R
Miller, Mr Wm
Makins, Lt Col E
Makins, Lt Col E
Macanliff, Mr M
Marsden Mr E
Nisbet, Capt and Mrs T
Nityanads, Mr
Napier, Mr A B
Norie, Maj and Mrs
Nelson, Rev A M
Narayen, Mr Roop
Nicholletts, Mr W A B
Nanabhoy, Mrs
Normand, Capt S R
Ostad, Mr F D
Otto, Mr A H
Orde, Mr P S
O'Driscoll, Mr J M
O'Donnell, Mrs S P
Pointon, Mr A
Powell, Mr R J
Peel, Mr E G B
Pappadimitrion, Mr G
Pritchard, Lt-Col H E
Petzold, Mrs E L
Paspati, Mr A G
Parsons, the Hon Lt-Col C G Mrs and child
Paulin, Mr and Mrs G child and infant
Parker, Mr J N
Paget, Mr H E G
Powvala, Mr and Mrs K S, child, infs and ayah
Potts, Capt H Fleming
Paleologus, Mrs J W C
Perry, Lieut
Pemberton, Mr E H
Palmer, Mr Llewellyn
Lady Alexander and Maid
Rao Mr V K Ranga and friend
Richardson, Mr J J
Russell, Miss
Rice, Mr H D
Roy, Mr G P
Ring, Mrs
Rix, Mr and Mrs H S and 2 children
Raja of Kanika, The Hon
Rahim Khan, Mr Abdul M
Robinson, Mr C F
Richards, Mr J
Rix, Mr A H
Rothery Nutt, Maj A C
Rowe Jones, Mr W
Russell, Mr E C
Reubens, two Misses
Ranga Row's 2 Native Servants
Rajpipla, H H The Rajah of and Cashier Mr Jesing Anupsing
Scott, Mr H Lyon.
Schwaiger, Mr Imre
Sheriff, Mr T P
Sewell, Mrs and child
Stephen, two Misses
Stanley, Hon Chief Justice Sir J and Lady
Sinclair, Mrs and infant
Sprott, Mr and Mrs F J
Sutcliffe, Mr G E
Sydenham Clarke, Mrs H
Shre Prakasha, Mr
Sykes, Miss E R
Syrett, Mrs F S, child and infant
Stewart, Mr and Mrs
Skene Clarke, Master
Swan, Maj and Mrs J S
Shilidy, Mr G A
Smith, Mrs H D
Smith, Mr Donald
Shepherd, Mr and Mrs H
Sinclair, Mr F
Shepherd, Miss A
Scott, Mr H V
Seton-Browne, Mrs
Seton-Browne, Maj C L
Szapary, Count and Countess maid and man
Shortt, Mr and Mrs
Shaw, Mr W H
Strachey, Lt Col J
St Francisca, Revd Mother
St Paul, Revd Mother Mary of
Smith, Mr E B
Taylor, Miss Francis
Theobald, Mr H J E
Tata, Sir D J, and lady
Thompson Mr C W
Thompson, Mr J
Traill, Mr T
Tairon, Mr F P
Toms, Mr F W
Tudball, Mrs W
Trafford, Mr and Mrs F
Tabor, Mrs F S and child
Theobald, Mr H J E
Taylor, Mrs A H
Taylor, Mr and Mrs Thomas
Turnbull, Mr J J
Thomson, I C S, Mr R D
Teed, Mrs nurse and infs
The Revd Mother Mary of St Paula
The Revd Mother of St Francisca
Tata's Ayah Lady
Victoria, Lady Carbery
Vakil, Mr R J
Vernon, Mr C T
Vines, Dr (Miss)
Vakil, Hon Mr N P, CIE
Venkatachelum, Mr M
Vibhakar, Mr N B
Vishnudas, Hon Mr H
Warner, Miss Leslie
Wagh, Mr Shankar
Wilson, Mr and Mrs
Woodward, Capt C F
West, Mr and Mrs L G
Ward, Mr A W
Wagstaff, Mrs and infant
Ward, Mr W
Waite, Mr H W
Wilson, Mr G A
Wilkinson, Mr W J
Wimbush, Mr O C B
Wray, Miss
Westropp, Col G R C
Whitley, Mr R
Wagstaff, Mr H F
Wilson, Miss I
Wahal, Mr A
Waddell, Mr P H
Wright, Miss Vera W
Williams, Mr W H
Wutzler, Mrs and maid
Washing, Mrs C T G
Wadhumal, Mr Dewan J
Wanrack, Miss
Younghusband, Mrs

Per s. s. "Sydney," April 22.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Sydney", on 22nd instant, from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 10-30 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection shed, at 7-30 a. m. with all their baggage:—

COLOMBO.

Krobs, Mr C G
Stockly, Mr W I
Okeden, Mr E P
Kelly, Mr and Mrs J E
Binning, Mr
Simkin, Mr and Mrs F H

KOBE.

Mitsui Eta Kurs, Mrs
Fukuyo, Miss

SHANGHAI.

Vaz, Mr S G Y

HONGKONG.

Hemasee, Mr H A M

YOKOHAMA.

Fetna, Mr P B
Karanjia, Mr S
Setna, Mr J

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H McDearmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageri Maritime Co's steamer Sydney, 2,498 tons, Captain H Sellar arrived in harbour on Friday from Madras which port she left on April 5, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W B Palmer, R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday from London March 31 with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beeklurgen, 2,447 tons, Captain D G Dedfood, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rotterdam, March 7 with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain D E Dannicker, arrived in harbour on Friday for Kobe March 13 with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Watenfels, 2,834 tons Captain H Reimers, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with the same bottoms and a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C S 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
B I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St O Bowden R I Marine
H I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—April 21.

Arabia.....4098 Palmer .....P & O Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon .....G Cotton & Co
Brinkburn.....2429 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Budrie.....613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Beckbergen.....2447 De Hind .....
Claverley.....2149 Clegh...Turner Morison & Co
Dumbarnoor.....2331 Owens .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Killerallo.....2187 Whitehead...W & A Graham & Co
Gymerie.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Grosmere .....2326 Hunter.....
Goslpara.....1358 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Harpendon .....2302 Cromar.....A Yule & Co
King Edward ...2334 Dames.....T Morrison & Co
Lindula.....2183 Butler .....M M & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co
Nuddia .....1944 Davidson .....M M & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton .....P & O Co
Poter Jabsen .....3274 Nerneneg.....A Yule & Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Shirley.....2219 Stone.....The Bombay Co
Sydney.....2494 Sollier...Noumea &c .....M M & Co
Vorwaerts.....3727 Dannicker ...Trieste ...A L S N Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	25-4	J Finlay & Co
C&R City of Glasgow	4193	Findlay	Karachi	...24-4	K Nixon & Co
D&E Langton Hall	2382	Clement	Manchester	...30-4	Killick Nixon & Co
H Ikuni	1604	Green	Mauritius	25-4	B&P S N Co
K Ardiane Christine	2162	Tindall	Hull	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
L Kanzler	2865	Schutt	Durban	19-5	A Strandes & Co
M Irishmere	2326	Hunter	Dunkirk	25-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Countess Warwick	2568	Prentice	Mostyn Deep	26-4	W & A G & Co
P Coruna	2458	Chuckney	Philadelphia	27-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q Pundua	2136	Dogge	Durban	...22-4	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Spindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	.....3/-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	26-4	M M & Co
4 Blakemoor	2498	Knott	Dunkirk	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
F Ferdinand	3843	Justman	Kobe	24-4	A L S N Co
J Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	...1-5	A L S N Co
S Clan McDougalla	2976	Sterling	Dunkirk	..26-4	James Finlay & Co
9 Warienfels	2337	Reimers	Karachi	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
12 Devanha	4785	Powell	China	..26-4	P & O Co
15 Brinkburn	2440	Jelland	Antwerp	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
16 Sidmouth	2605	Jones	Antwerp	30-4	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Kaverl...552 Dawood...B nager...22-4 ...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders	From	
21	Sydney	Sellar	Madras	Apr 5
	Arabia	Palmer	London	Mar 31
	Beekbergen	De Hoed	Rotterdam	Mar 7
	Vorwaerts	Dannicker	Kobe	Ma 31

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Lhasa	McDearmid	Karachi
	Hakata Maru	Mosker	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their portclearance on Friday :—

Steamer Sidney, Sellor for Noumea &c.
" Watenfels, Remics for Hamburg via K'chi.

The steamer Varwaerts for Trieste, &c. began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
11	Clan Murray	Liverpool
14	Flamingo	Calcutta
18	Coconada	Negapatam
18	Clan Macdonald	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's, steamer Capri, from Bombay left Colombo for Penang and Singapore on the 20th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th instant on the morning.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Praga, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 21st instant morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd April.

319 The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medal will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

320. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quaters will be open for practice on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. until further orders.

321.—Members in possession of any article of Equipment will please return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

322. Members entitled to Corps Medals for Skill at arms and Drill attendance for year 1910-11 may obtain the same on application at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

As regards the manufacture of aeroplanes as an industry, the present Exhibition at Olympia offers convincing evidence. Great interest has been aroused by the announcement of the joining force ; of Mr. Grahame White, M. Bleriot and Sir Hiram Maxim, who are to make a feature, both of aeroplanes designed for purposes of war, and also of machines for use in commerce. This combination of experts in one of the most significant developments in the history of aviation, and interesting results may be expected.

Information has been received from Home of the death of Major G. Lamb I.M.S, who was one of the ablest and most scientific members of the Indian Medical Service says the "Civil and Military Gazette." "He was at one time Director of the Pasteur Institute and subsequently a member of the Plague Research Institute; and his various contributions to medical journals on bacteriological matters were of the higher scientific importance."

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	3 10 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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NAPIER.
It is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the
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we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is
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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 22nd April, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT'S BAD BARGAINS.

MR. JAMES KENNEDY, a former Bengal Civilian, who retains a sense of humour and wields a sprightly pen, after twenty years of retirement, writes of his former colleagues in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*, in an article with the above heading. He has found that when the Anglo-Indian returns home, burning to impart his experiences of strange peoples and far lands and to enlighten the world regarding pergunahs and patwaris and pattidars, his friends are apt to consider him and his jargon a bore. The retired lawyer, or clergyman or doctor or engineer from India, may be able to find a place among his professional brethren in England, but if he be merely a civil servant or a retired military man he is out of it all. It is often a puzzle what becomes of them and whence they emerge when they meet, once and away, at gatherings of the Asiatic Society or the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. Mr. Kennedy tells us that on return home from this country they betake themselves to the country and grow cabbages and roses and become J. P's. or settle in town, or live in happy suburban obscurity, find unpaid occupation, sit on Boards and the like—or they may occupy themselves with the writing of books. It is this last class which amuses Mr. Kennedy. He admits that to Anglo-Indians the lives of Anglo-Indians are worth preserving, and that some of the books they have produced have been valuable, but as to the bulk of them, the wonder is they find publishers. The great British public, which the publishers cultivate, does not care much for Anglo-Indians, unless their careers are very exceptional or romantic, and it cares still less about India, and one poor man Mr. Kennedy tells us of wrote forty-two volumes—which nobody read except the printers. He believes the unknown heroes are the true ones, not the men who write their autobiographies, and in order that the best officers and the worst shall have an equal chance of immortality he would record the lives of what he terms "Government's Bad Bargains."

Mr. Kennedy joined the Service in 1862 and then, as now, although the level of the Indian Civil Service was high, bad bargains were to be found as in every other service. There was, and is, a percentage of men who are eccentric, or crazy, or who take to drink, or, for some reason or other, do not do their work properly. He concedes the splendid failure and recognises there are many causes for the ordinary one but will have it that inborn laziness is the commonest—in by-gone days more than now. Nowadays a man is usually inefficient because he is cranky, or has had a sunstroke or betakes himself to drink, or for some such reason ; but formerly pure and unadulterated laziness was not very uncommon. These lazy fellows were often very good fellows and excellent company. Sometimes they persuaded themselves that they were desperately hard worked. A friend of Mr. Kennedy's peaked and pined when he retired and fretted himself into a shadow of his former corpulent figure because he had no longer anything to do. And yet for thirty-five years he had done nothing except receive his official dawk daily and hand over the contents to his head clerk with ejaculatory comments and a multiplicity of oaths. Of those who were nakedly and unashamedly idle, the writer includes a young fellow, in the second Afghan War, alone as transport officer at a solitary post on the top of a hill. He found himself much incommoded day and night by military men pushing on in hot haste for the front and requiring remounts, or it might be a convoy which wanted fodder for the camels and mules, so he determined to hand over the business to his Babu and be incommoded no more. With this truly laudable view he procured a carpenter and made a black-board, which he stuck up before his tent with the words "Baptist Mission" painted big upon it. After that not a soul ever disturbed him. Mr. Kennedy's experience taught him that some families have a strain of incorrigible idleness running in them. There was one old Highland family which boasted of at least one Governor and a Chief Justice with other distinguished members of the race, but which also possessed some famous examples of incorrigible idleness. His mode of life was simple and uniform. Every morning he might be met, taking his constitutional on foot, with a chuprasi at his elbow and his dogcart led behind. In the evening he ordinarily dined on a leg of mutton and a bottle of champagne. While the champagne lasted he was brilliant ; then he slept ; and when he awoke he walked up and down his dining-room for half an hour, cursing Lord Lawrence and the Government. The tedious hours which he passed upon the bench were chiefly passed in the killing of flies. As he grew old he became very corpulent, and died, he who had never done a stroke of work, of a stroke of apoplexy on the floor of his Court house.

Frederick Salmen Growse comes in for mention as a bad bargain, for he believed in letting the great landlords manage things a good deal their own way while his bearer and the office staff ran the district. Yet he was a celibate, religious, mild and charitable, an architect and an archæologist who knew more of the religions of the people than they knew themselves, and was known to them as the white guru; and he could get them to subscribe many thousands of rupees for any scheme he chose to start where any other official would have found it hard to extract a hundred or two. John Power was another decidedly bad bargain. He alleged that among his mother's wedding presents were six appointments in the Indian Service for her sons to be. In 1857 he was Collector at Mainpuri with his brother as assistant. When the sepoys mutinied the officers escaped and the European residents held a hurried council in John Power's dressing-room. "You perceive, gentlemen," said he, "that I have not dressed, so I and my brother mean to stay ; but do you, by all means, go." They went and the two Powers with their rifles and servants held Mainpuri for six weeks. Power held the High Court in contempt. The Court pointed out to him that the bulk of the cases before him remained untried. "Please to inform their honours, the Judges," wrote he, "that as they have found much fault with my law, I have sent to England for a law library. When it arrives I propose to commence again." Transferred to Cawnpore, Power went once to his office. There was a hornet's nest in the verandah and he turned his horse's head homewards. "I had told the District Engineer to remove that nest," he afterwards told Government, "and until he does I decline to risk my person or the persons of the suitors." Bad bargains of this particular description no longer exist, but the lapse of time enables us to look back upon them and their vagaries with tolerant amusement. If such as they existed to-day, they would be compulsorily retired as soon as their eccentricities manifested themselves.

EUROPEAN DOMINION IN ASIA.

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches to the striking article on European dominion in Asia, which appears in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, for it is the last contribution of Sir Alfred Lyall to that famous periodical. The authorship of this thoughtful essay is revealed in every page, even if it were not known that the lamented writer was a valued contributor to the "Blue and Yellow Review" for over a generation. His Edinburgh articles, which could always be easily recognised from their subjects as well as their treatment, contain some of Sir Alfred's best work and furnish a commentary or contemporary Indian history, which was always welcome from the detached attitude of the accomplished critic. This detachment was very singular in one who had himself taken a large part in Indian administration ; but his active career did not lead him to take sides while it revealed him a very accurate writer as regards his facts. His accounts of the rule of some recent Viceroys, like Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne, are incisive sketches in which the main points of their policy and permanent work for India are brought out with remarkable clearness and insight. He had the knack of combining history and philosophy in a very pleasing way, but the latter always preponderated. Deep thought expressed in his polished subdued style, marked everything that he wrote ; and of all our contemporary writers who treat of Indian politics and history, he was easily the most thoughtful and suggestive. He has not only thought much on his subjects but he stimulates his readers to think out these subjects still further for themselves. In these "Edinburgh" articles he not infrequently touched upon the great problems which vex the soul of the Indian administrator, and though he may never be said to take sides, he was sometimes very outspoken in them. This outspokenness may be due to some extent to the fact that these articles appeared unsigned ; but it always struck on as the result of a lifetime of observation and thought on the subjects. It would be a pity if these contributions were to continue to remain buried in the past numbers of the "Review." All these articles contain much that is of permanent value, and it is very desirable, now that the series has unfortunately come to a close by his death, that they should be published in book form. A volume of them would attract even more attention than his "Asiatic Studies," which appeared originally as articles in the *Fortnightly Reviews*."

Sir Alfred Lyall was very fond of analogies between ancient, especially Roman, imperialism and that of the moderns, particularly the English. He was one of the very first to draw attention to these analogies in his writings, and others have since pursued this subject further mainly under his influence. In his "Asiatic Studies" he repeatedly compares the effects of our rule on the Indians of the present day to the results of Roman influence on her subject races. And it is very interesting to note that in his last essay in the *Edinburgh* he recurs to the same subject in a somewhat wider form, and considers European dominion ancient and modern in Asia. Lord Cromer, as is well known, recently delivered an address on this subject, for which he was well qualified by his long experience of modern imperialism in Egypt. This address is the immediate occasion of Sir Alfred's turning to the subject again, and giving us his mature thoughts on a topic which concerns Englishmen most. The British at present dominate in the East as the Macedonians, the Romans and the Byzantine dominated it in the past. What will be the result of their domination? Will they succeed in fusing the East and the West under their empire and leave a lasting impress on the subject races? Sir Alfred thinks that the East benefited much more them the West by the former dominations. Rome gave more than it received from its Asiatic empire, and was not remarkably successful in permanently assimilating the conquered nations of Asia. Moreover, Roman dominion in Asia lasted continuously for nearly a thousand years. British dominion has hardly lasted for a tenth of that period. It would be much too soon to prophecy anything about the future success, or want of it, of the English in the task of amalgamation of East and West. Western civilization and methods have been introduced but they depend so far mainly on Western dominion. They are not so firmly embedded in the East that they can continue without the help of the latter. Take away European dominion in India and Asia, says Sir Alfred Lyall, and European civilization here cannot survive the disappearance of that domination. This latter conclusion ought to give food for reflection to those who vainly hope that English dominion may disappear, but English civilization may continue in this country.

TERRITORIAL RETURNS.

THE annual returns relating to the Territorial Force have now been issued, and they only confirm the gloomy anticipations of its critics. They show that the Force has suffered a still further serious reduction of its strength and hold out no hope of any recovery. In fact, the position is even worse than had been expected and both, as regards the number of recruits and the number of men leaving the force at the conclusion of their engagement, the figures betray the fact that either through lack of patriotic interest or through inability to satisfy the country's demands, the Territorials are doomed to a gradual dwindling of numbers. The figures in this report apply to the period ended September 30 last, and they show an enormous disparity in the return of recruiting. The previous year, 1909, was one of abnormal activity in this respect, it was the year of the Territorial "boom" and consequently it was never expected in any quarter that 1910 would approach its total of 110,000 men. However, the actual reduction was greater than the most pessimistic estimates. The number of recruits dropped by more than a half to rather over forty-two thousand and reached a rate which is not sufficient to maintain the force even in its present depleted condition. On the other hand, although the number of men, who left the force on the termination of their engagement was less by eight thousand than those in the previous year, no consolation can be drawn from this factor. For while the actual total was less, it formed a higher percentage of those entitled to leave, and only confirmed the evidences of failure which are to be found in every section of the report. Men who left at their own request increased by some six thousand. On the other hand, the number who joined the Army and Special Reserve, were fewer by eight hundred. A very serious feature from the point of view of efficiency, is the large decrease—even greater than the general rate—of enlistment by men with previous experience in the Army or auxiliary forces. These men are invaluable as giving a stiffening to a body of recruits or inexperienced soldiers, and in a force such as the Territorials, which is so largely composed of young men, they are especially important. The taunt that the Territorials are only an Army of boys seems unfortunately to be well-founded, for on October 1 last very nearly half the force was composed of youths under 21. There must, in such a case, be a corresponding decline of efficiency with the decreasing proportion of old soldiers in the ranks. The critical year for the force will be during 1912-13, when owing to the "boom" year of 1909, there will be over one hundred and five thousand men, whose engagements will expire. Before then, however, it would be well were the country to recognise the failure of Lord Haldane's experiment and demand that there shall be no further trifling with this "last resort before compulsory service."

A JHANSI wire states that Captain W. G. Tarbet, D.S.O., Second Batt., Worcester Regiment, was thrown from his horse and died in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

IT is understood that the manœuvres precedent to the concentration of troops at the Delhi Coronation Durbar will extend over four or five days only.

A SHORT Bill, on the lines of the White Phosphorous Matches Bill in England, is now being drafted in the Legislative Department of the Government of India to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such matches and their importation from abroad.

A PRESS communique announcing Sir Louis Dane's leave for three months and nine days from the 28th instant or on any subsequent date he may avail himself of it has been issued.

The Master of the steamer "Melda" reports that, on Thursday, when proceeding through Cheduba Straits, she ran into an active mud volcano. Last sounding obtained was nine feet.

DEATH in Cairo is reported of Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr. Hindmarsh had left for home on sick leave and was recently granted six months' extension.

SIR ELDON GORST, whose health has been far from satisfactory for several weeks past, leaves Egypt for a prolonged holiday. He is expected to return to Cairo in the autumn.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR LEWIS DENING, of Maymyo, Burma, and formerly of Pitt House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, who saw service in Afghanistan, Burma, and Egypt, and died on February 16, aged sixty-two years, left estate of the gross value of £4,997.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 7.

NEXT to the important and well-sustained debate in the House of Lords on Earl Roberts's motion and the less interesting but more copious discussions in the House of Commons on the Veto Bill, the principal topic of interest this week has been the vexed question of the locale of the King Edward Memorial. There is a consensus of opinion that the Executive Committe have done the right thing in abandoning the small site which was only chosen in deference to the natural wish of Queen Alexandra that the monument should face Marlborough House.

MR. MOBERLY BELL.

Mr. Moberly Bell has passed away, as he would have wished, literally in harness, and many, in spite of the appeal we make to be delivered from sudden death, must hope that their last end in this respect may be like his. Shortly before 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, he was writing a letter in his room at the *Times* office on the subject of the new Copyright Bill, the second reading of which was moved in the House of Commons to-day, when he was suddenly deprived of consciousness and within a few minutes he was no more. He had, we are told, suffered from a weak heart for some time, but otherwise he seemed, as the *Times* observed, to possess the secret of perpetual health and he rarely took a holiday. It is no reflection on the able and judgmatical man who has for such a long time occupied the editorial chair in Printing House Square, that when one thought of the *Times* one thought rather of Mr. Moberly Bell than of Mr. George Backle. The former was more in the public eye than the latter, though he was equally free from the widely prevalent vice of self-advertistment. If Mr. Bell was in evidence at social or semi-official functions rather frequently, it was obvious that he was not so for the qualification of personal variety, but in the interests of his paper. To these he was simply devoted and his fidelity to the charge entrusted to him was an example to us all. Referring to his labours in connection with the crisis in the fortunes of the leading journal which occurred three years ago, a crisis which resulted in the paper being placed upon its present satisfactory financial basis, the *Times* quotes as follows from a speech he made afterwards at a private dinner of the literary staff :—" Let me say that throughout the whole period my action was dictated by one, and only one, motive. I was not working for the interests of any one person, name, or family ; I was not, except indirectly, for your interests ; I was working for one interest alone—the interest of an institution which for 44 years has been bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh—the interest of the *Times*." "These words," adds the *Times*, "express better than any others could the whole spirit of his stewardship. They are his best and truest epitaph. He lived and died for the *Times*." That he was a great journalist I should hesitate to say ; that he was a great manager was shown by the way in which, to use a familiar phrase, he pulled the paper together when he was called upon to take the reins after the strain put upon the resources of the *Times* by the historical Parnell Commission. There was one change Mr. Moberly Bell made soon after he became manager that was not acceptable to some at least of the readers of the *Times*. I allude to his abolition of the weekly Indian telegram from Calcutta, which at one time was such a notable and valuable feature of the paper. I remember that when Mr. Moberly Bell was making the change he paid me the compliment of asking me my opinion. I said I agreed with him if, as I gathered, it was not intended to lessen the total amount of telegraphic matter from India. He remarked with a smile : " I told them in Calcutta that if it was necessary to keep the news a week before publication we could keep just as well here as there." Nobody can say that India has been neglected by the *Times* since Mr. Moberly Bell assumed editorial charge ; quite the reverse has been its policy, and India owes him as well as his associates a great debt of gratitude for keeping its affairs so well before the public at home. Mr. Moberly Bell had a keen sense of humour and was fond of a harmless joke. When Cecil Rhodes was at the zenith of his fame, Moberley Bell gave a party in honour of the celebrated Empire builder on the occasion of one of his visits to this country. There was a great crush and one lady, after spending a long time in fruitless endeavour to get a glimpse of the great man, went to her host. " Oh ! Mr. Moberly Bell, I should say I like to see Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Will you kindly point him out to me?" "Delighted," Mr. Moberly Bell replied, and indicated the diminutive figure of "Toby M.P." "Thank you very much," said the lady, "but he is not in the least like what I had pictured him to be." Sir Henry Lucy is one of the most good-natured man in the world, and I am sure he enjoyed the joke as much as anybody.

AN INDIAN NAVY VETERAN.

By the death of Lieut. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, which occurred last Friday at South Kensington, the number of surviving officers of the old Indian Navy is reduced to 37. When, forty-seven years ago, the powers that be decided in their wisdom to abolish that splendid service, Sconce held the commission of mate and, although there are I believe still five or six who are his seniors, he became a midshipman as far back as 1851, when Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the friend of *Byron*, was President of the Board of Control and Dalhousie Governor General. Sconce served on board the "Falkland," a sloop-of-war carrying 18 guns built in Bombay and named I presume after the then Governor of the Western Presidency—or was it the Governor's wife ? In one part of Lieutenant Low's valuable book we read of the "Falkland" and in another of the "Lady Falkland." As Second-Lieutenant of the steam-frigate "Feroze," Sconce assisted in the operations that were undertaken in the late fifties for the suppression of the Waghers, a race of fierce pirates who time out of mind had haunted the Peninsula of Okhamandel on the Kathiawar Coast. Encouraged by the impunity which they enjoyed, owing to the Raj being engaged in stamping out the Mutiny, the Waghers reoccupied the island of Beyt and the powerful fort at Dwarka, "the Guicowar's soldiers offering no resistance, and they levied large imposts from the thousands of pilgrims who flocked from all parts of Hindustan to worship at the local shrines. Lieut. E. R. Low in his "History of the Indian Navy" gives copious extracts from the graphic accounts of the expedition published at the time by the *Bombay Gazette*, and quotes an interesting letter from the pen of Lieut. Sconce. I make no apology for reproducing the letter in full, as it is desirable, especially in Bombay, that the good work done for British prestige in the East by the Indian Navy should be remembered. He writes :—" The 'Feroze' and 'Zenobia' bombarded Beyt for, I think, three days, firing also occasionally during the night ; the 'Feroze' alone expended about fifteen hundred shot and shell. The military portion of the whole expedition consisted of H. M. S. 28th Regiment, a Company of Artillery, a detachment of Sappers, the 6th Native Infantry and 200 men of the Marine Battalion. And a warm reception we got both in landing and storming the fort, for we were driven back with the loss of about two hundred killed and wounded in an hour's work. There were not troops enough and the place was not surrounded, so the Waghers bolted during the night, getting to the mainland in boats and then on to Dwarka, where we followed with the troops a few days after. In the meantime a large field force had marched to Dwarka investing it to the southward. When we came up, before the troops could be landed, a boat expedition was sent to effect a landing and clear the jungle, which was done by the 'Clyde' and boats of the 'Feroze' and 'Zenobia' under Lieuts. Wilson and Hall. As soon as they had secured a small fort, the larger boats were sent off to the squadron and the troops landed the same evening, the blue jackets returning on board at once. A Naval Brigade was landed at Dwarka commanded by Lieutenant Sadley, with Lieuts. Crockett and Hall'—Lieutenants Hall is I believe still with us—" and several midshipmen. Lieutenant Nixon and Mr. Shuttleworth also did good service with the rocket brigade. The 'Feroze' and 'Zenobia' bombarded Dwarka for some days, with special instructions not to fire at the mosque, and when the Waghers found the place too hot for them, they attempted to cut through the Naval Brigade, but being there defeated, they passed on to the Marines, who were also on the alert, and going further along the line, where the sentries were not so close, they got away through the 28th Regiment, and, not being followed till next morning, escaped into the boggy ground of the Gulf of Cutch. In the Naval Brigade we had several men killed and wounded." I think that we must all sympathise with the candid complaint with which Lieutenant Sconce concludes his narrative :—" It was a great shame the Government refused the Mutiny medal for Beyt, for it was well-known that many of the rebels were there aiding and abetting the Waghers, who were very devils to fight."

A STATUTORY ROYAL VICEROY FOR INDIA.

This is the title of a short paper which is to be read next week by an Indian Visitor from Madras, Mr. C. K. Vyasa Rao. He has the courage to propose that you should have two Viceroys or rather a Viceroy and a Governor-General. " The actual administration of India will continue to be carried on by the Governor-General-in-Council, subject to the direct control of the Secretary of State ; but the Viceroy, as representing the Sovereign, will enjoy the powers, prerogatives and privileges now enjoyed by the Governor-General in his capacity as Viceroy and in addition certain statutory powers as well. To "anticipate a difficulty of a practical kind that may"—and certainly will be—"raised in this connection" whether a member of the Royal Family would always be available. Mr. Vyasa Rao makes a suggestion: "Provision against such a difficulty may be made by enabling His Majesty to choose as His Majesty's absolute prerogative any competent person to occupy the place of Viceroy in the absence of a member of the Royal Family or to act as Viceroy-Regent when the Royal Viceroy happens to be a minor." Mr. Vyasa Rao seems to be in a hurry. He seems to hope that when the King visits India for the Coronation Durbar he "will leave behind him as his Viceroy a member of the Royal Family."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Over the initials "M. D. M." the *Times* in its Educational Supplement on Tuesday published a long reply to a recent article from "An Indian Correspondent," in which, speaking roughly, the writer urged that students should cease to come to England to complete their studies, or, as I am afraid is the case in some instances, to begin them. "M. D. M." in conclusion declares that the arguments of "An Indian Correspondent" "smell of short-sighted officialism." The writer, who is an Indian in the strict sense of the term, must have laughed heartily at this description of his views. As I read his article, what he is aiming at is simultaneous examination and a few trifles of that kind. *O Sancta Simplicitas!*

The Hon. Arthur Elliot's "Life of Lord Goschen" is out. I have not yet had time to read it, but judging from the criticisms that have come under my notice, it is hardly likely to prove the greatest piece of biography of our times. As a litterateur, Mr. Elliot is in the first rank, but the complaint is that he has not been able to sink the politician in the biographer. He left the Liberal party over Home Rule and was very active in the Unionist camp until Tariff Reform was made a plank in the platform of that party. There is apparently too much of Unionism and not enough of Goschen. The only reason why Goschen did not accept the Viceroyalty of India when Gladstone offered it, was because the former did not wish to be separated from his children. He did not decline the coveted post because one of your up-country papers snobbishly wrote an article suggesting that it would be an insult to India, and especially to the autocracy of India, to select as Viceroy a man of middle class origin. Most of the present members of the English peerage are of middle class origin.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT.

An Amending Bill.

A Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1872 which was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, on the 1st March, is published in a Press Note.

The statement of objects and reasons is as follows :—The Special Marriage Act of 1872, applies to persons who do not profess any of the recognised religions of India and a declaration has to be made by the parties contracting marriage that they do not profess any such religion. This declaration, which is a negation of faith in all the religious systems of India, has been felt to be an unnecessary condition by the community for whose benefit the Act was specially intended. The provisions of the Act, moreover, cannot be availed of by those members of the Hindu community who desire to introduce intermarriage between different sub-sections of the same caste, or between of member different provinces of India. Such intermarriages have not taken place for a very considerable time. Marriage customs observed by the same caste of Hindus in different parts of India vary sometimes considerably, and intermarriages are difficult as people naturally feel great hesitation in contracting marriages, the validity of which may be open to question. Under the law as it stands at present, intermarriage between members of different castes of the Hindus is of extremely doubtful validity, if not an absolute nullity. The necessity for a simple law of marriage wholly optional and which may be supplemented by the religious rites observed by the contracting parties is greatly felt by those who do not desire to break away from Hinduism and at the same time seek to adapt their life to the growing needs of the times.

THE Earl of Minto arrived in London, on April 2, from the Continent.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO RESTRICT OPERATION.

Mr. Balfour and the Mandate for Home Rule.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

In the House of Commons, in committee on clause 2 of the Veto Bill, dealing with bills other than money bills, Mr. Cave moved an amendment making the clause operative only after the dissolution of the present Parliament, so ensuring that measures like Home Rule, disestablishment and licensing should first be approved by the electors.

Mr. Asquith said that the amendment would prevent the application of the clause to a measure of any sort, and the effect of it would be to deny the mandate given to the House.

Mr. Balfour admitted it was true that the country at the last election favoured a modification of the relations between the two Houses, but that did not imply that the country wanted disestablishment in Wales and Home Rule. The Government was using the power secured from the people for revolutionary changes, which the people had not realised.

The amendment was defeated by 222 votes to 136.

Dealing comprehensively with a number of amendments excluding various measures from the scope of the bill, Mr. Asquith insisted that the House of Commons was freely elected in the constituencies, and represented, for the time being, the opinion of the electors. The amendments excluded practically everything in the nature of what was called constitutional change, and introduced a system of discrimination unknown to the constitution. When the electors approved the Bill, everybody knew that it was only a means to an end, namely, to facilitate legislation by the people as represented in the House of Commons. The machine was not invented for its own sake, but to do work, and to carry out certain objects, including Home Rule.

"A Monstrous Doctrine."

Mr. Balfour declared that Mr. Asquith had announced his unmitigated adherence to single-chamber government. The Government had a mandate to do anything, provided the House of Commons was elected sufficiently recently. What was the use of the preamble? Was Mr. Asquith's monstrous doctrine endorsed by Sir Edward Grey and the rest of the party? The Government's course regarding Home Rule was scandalous. It was only because of the bargain with the Nationalists, contrived to serve passing party needs, that he Government was sacrificing the history of the country, and preaching absolute single-chamberism.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAIL CONTRACT.

State-owned Line Suggested.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 20.

The Senate has adopted a motion requesting the Government to consider the question of a state-owned steamship line for mails, passengers and cargo, in the event of the Government not obtaining satisfactory tenders for the mail contract.

GREAT FIRE ON YORKSHIRE MOORS.

Countryside Ablaze.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A great part of the Moors in Yorkshire, near Goole, are on fire. The conflagration began yesterday, and is supposed to have been caused by a spark from an engine. At night-fall the country was lit up. Efforts are being made to save the farmsteads.

FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE.

Attacked by the Press.

MADRID, APRIL 20.

A section of the Spanish Press, embracing promin nt Liberal and Conservative organs, is conducting a vigorous campaign against the Franco-Spanish entente, and recommending a rapprochement, and even an agreement, with Germany.

CORK ELECTION PETITION.

"Free Drinks and Free Meals"

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The hearing has begun of the petition against the election of Capt. Donelan, the Redmondite member for East Cork. A large body of police has been drafted into the city, and many constables are on duty at the entrance and in the interior of the court.

The allegations are that there were general intimidation, bribery and treating. Mr. Tim Healy, K.C., for the petitioners, said that the election was brought about by eleven bands, ten torchlight processions, three special trains, six hundred free railway tickets, fifty cars and waggonettes, two thousand free drinks and two hundred and eighty-four free meals.

CHRISTIAN CHAPLAINS FOR TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Constantinople Government has accepted the principle of the appointment of Christian chaplains in the Army, on behalf of Christian soldiers, thus satisfying the long-expressed wish of the Patriarchs.

MEXICAN BORDER FIGHTING.

Reply to United States.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20.

The Mexican reply to the American demand for restrictive measures on the frontier has been handed to President Taft.

According to the Mexican Ambassador, it is friendly both in form and substance.

The *New York Times*, however, says that the reply is apparently intended to flout the United States, disclaiming responsibility for the frontier troubles, and so far from promising satisfactory restrictive measures, merely stating that the orders to the Mexican Commanders have been repeated.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.

President Taft and Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, conferred yesterday with several Congressmen on the Mexican situation. It is understood that it was decided that there was no occasion for intervention or mediation.

In the Senate Mr. Stone, Democrat, denounced the landing of marines from the "Shearwater" as an arbitrary act and tantamount to an act of war, if approved by Britain.

INVESTITURE OF PRINCE OF WALES.

Welsh Miners' Gift.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Welsh miners' petition to be allowed to supply the gold for the insignia in connection with the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, has been accepted by the National Committee.

[The main features of the programme for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle are now definitely decided. Returning from Ireland in the royal yacht, their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, will travel by special train from Holyhead on July 13. At Griffith's Crossing, a small station two and a half miles north of Carnarvon, the royal party will detrain, and make the remainder of the journey to Carnarvon by road, the royal carriages and escort awaiting their arrival at Griffith's Crossing. Carnarvon will be entered by the north road, and the royal party will proceed through the main street to the great Castle Square. Here, on a specially-constructed platform in the centre of the square, the Mayor and Corporation will receive the royal visitors and present addresses of welcome. The royal party will then proceed down Castle Square and enter the Castle at the ancient Water Gate on the sea front, the Royal Welsh Choir of 400 voices meanwhile singing a portion of the special musical programme for the day. A raised platform in the centre of the great inner courtyard of the Castle will be the actual site of the Investiture. Seatings to accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 guests will be provided on specially-constructed stagings ranged round the interior walls of the Castle. The royal party having robed, will proceed in two processions to the Investiture platform. Here the Bishop of the diocese (Bangor) and a representative Welsh Non-conformist minister will officiate. The Prince will be formally invested with the new robes and insignia, and the royal choir will give musical selections. The Prince, immediately after beinginvested, will proceed to the celebrated Queen Eleanor's Gateway at the southern extremity of the Castle. There on a platform, the Prince will present himself to the view of his Welsh subjects. It is also stated that the Prince, following the example of Edward I., will address them in their native tongue, and that a tutor is preparing him for this purpose. The double royal procession will then leave the Castle by the great main entrance facing Castle Ditch, and the procession will make a complete circuit of the Castle outside the walls, re-entering by the main front entrance. The royal party will then return to Holyhead by special train. On the following day the King will formally open the new buildings of the North Wales University College at Bangor and on Saturday, lay the foundation stone of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwith.]

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN PORTUGAL.

New Law Expected Shortly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, APRIL 21.

A law, regarding the separation of Church and State, will be promulgated shortly. It suppresses Catholicism as the religion of the State, guarantees complete liberty of conscience, orders the religious communities to devote one-third of their income to charity, and establishes Government control over public worship.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Trade Question.

OTTAWA, APRIL 21.

In the Dominion House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, replying to criticisms, said that the Canadian Government could not be blamed for having no new subjects to propose for discussion at the Imperial Conference. Though the trade resolution, which was adopted in 1902, and re-affirmed in 1907, had not met British views, it did not follow that the trade question was exhausted. On the contrary, it was a permanent question, which would come up at every Conference. He did not hesitate to say that universal free trade was the ideal condition of the Empire.

KING'S CORONATION VESTMENTS.

Emblems of India and the Dominions.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The King's vestments at the Coronation, include a stole upon which in addition to the rose, shamrock and thistle, will be represented the dragon for Wales, the lotus for India, the maple for Canada, the Southern Cross for Australia, a group of stars for New Zealand, and the wattle for South Africa.

STRANDED PORTUGUESE LINER.

Four People Drowned.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 21.

Four persons of the "Lusitania" were drowned.

The cruiser "Forte" saved the mails, but everything else was lost.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Agreement Almost Reached.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Reuter is informed that the negotiations on the opium question at Peking, between Sir J. Jordan, British Minister and the Wai-wu-pu, almost came to a deadlock a few weeks ago, but such progress has been made during the past fortnight, that the prospects of a satisfactory solution of the question of the diminution of the import of Indian opium into China, may be regarded as distinctly favourable. It would, however, be premature to state that an agreement has been reached, as there are still two or three questions outstanding. Among the matters still in dispute are the manner by which the import of opium into China may be checked, and how the accumulated stocks may be disposed of. As regards Britain's position, it is pointed out, that she has, throughout, expressed her readiness to do everything reasonably possible for the reduction of the opium traffic.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

Earl Carrington's Post.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Sir Edward Strachey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Crewkerne, yesterday, said the time had come for more firmness and activity as regarded the acquisition of land for small holdings. He sympathised with the demand of the Liberals for the appointment of six additional Commissioners and a land valuer. Sir Edward mentioned that Earl Carrington had refused the appointment of extra Commissioners.

The Liberal papers give prominence to the speech.

The *Daily News* says that the Board of Agriculture is hopeless and that it must be thoroughly overhauled. The journal adds that this is apparently an impossible task for Earl Carrington and that a new broom is wanted.

VICEROY OF MANCHURIA.

New Appointment.

PEKING, APRIL 20.

Hai-liang has been relieved of the Viceroyalty of Manchuria. He is succeeded by Chao-erh-Hsun, the able Viceroy of Sze-Chuan, who has the special rank of Imperial Commissioner, combined with the position of Tartar General over three provinces. He is thus given wide powers of direct, unchecked control over the military and civil officials in the whole of Manchuria.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The French Column.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

In an interview, Senor Canalejas, the Premier announced the despatch of a French column towards Fez, where the situation was highly critical. Spain, he said, would take part in no such action, but was naturally anxious about the effect produced. The Spanish military measures aimed solely at the maintenance of tranquility in the Spanish zone.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 21.

Liners have been chartered to transport 2,700 troops to Casablanca.

ORAN, APRIL 21.

Three thousand troops have been ordered to the Muluya district in Morocco, making a total there of eight thousand.

THE ABOR OUTRAGE.

Punitive Measures in the Cold Weather.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Mr. Montagu, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, said "Lord Morley is advised that the season is too late to permit of punitive measures against the Abors before the rains. A force sent into the country now might be cut off by swollen rivers. The question of action to be taken directly the cold weather begins is under consideration by the Indian Government."

NEGRO LYNCHED IN A THEATRE.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

A mob at Livermore (Kentucky), yesterday, seized the negro who was accused of murdering a white man carried him to an opera house, where they tied him to a post in the centre of the stage, took seats in the auditorium, and on a given signal, fired at him, shooting him dead.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The first railophone installation for wireless telephonic communication and signalling to and from moving trains was inaugurated at Stratford-on-Avon, yesterday, when messages were despatched and received from a telephone-box fitted to a train travelling between Stratford and Ettrington at a speed of over ten miles an hour. The hearing was distinct.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Derby Betting :— 7 to 1 against Shetland and Pietri; 9 to 1 against Cellini; 10 to 1 against Sunstar: 100 to 6 against Sobieski; and 20 to 1 against Eaton Boy and Adam Bede.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN PRINGLE SHERIFF, of Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, who saw service in the Indian Mutiny, and died on January 21, aged seventy-nine years, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £662

PRINCE ARTHUR IN ROME.

Visits Italian Derby.

ROME, APRIL 20.

Prince Arthur of Connaught to-day, laid wreaths on the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II and of King Humbert in the Pantheon.

The newspapers and the people are giving Prince Arthur the warmest welcome.

ROME, APRIL 21.

The King and Queen of Italy and Prince Arthur of Connaught motored out to Capanelle, yesterday, and witnessed the Italian Derby. They were given an ovation by the crowds.

MUNSHIGUNJ BOMB CASE.

Recent Murder of a Witness

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 21.

Regarding Monomohan De, a witness in the Munshigunj Bomb Case, who has been recently shot dead in his home at Routhjog, we further learn that about 11 p. m, on Wednesday, while Monomohan was sleeping with his wife and children some people called him from outside. As Monomohan grew suspicious and did not open the door, three assassins, who had hurricane lanterns in their hands, broke open the door with an axe and shot Monomohan dead with a revolver in his bed. The deceased received three shots, one of which pierced through his chest. The culprits, before entering the house, dropped their lantern outside and no clue of them has yet been obtained.

ALLEGED CASE OF POLICE TORTURE.

All Accused Suspended from Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

Sub-Inspector Fallows, two Head Constables and a Constable, who were arrested, at the instance of Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range, on a charge of attempting to extort evidence and subsequently released on bail, have since been suspended from the service. The witness, whom they are alleged to have illtreated, with the result that he threw himself into a well, has now completely recovered and the question of proceeding against the Police officers concerned in a Court of law will be definitely settled on Mr. F. Armitage, the Commissioner, returning from leave.

Meanwhile it will be of interest to know that accused in the Tondayarpet Murder Case has been arrested. The circumstances in which he is alleged to have committed the offence are these:—Accused's brother had a quarrel on the 9th instant, as to the proportion each should contribute to the upkeep of the family. The deceased objected to the frequent demands on his purse and said that he was going to live separately. A quarrel ensued in the course of which the accused is alleged to have whipped out a knife and stabbed his brother to death. The murder case is to come off for hearing in the Town Police Court on the 27th instant.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Examination of the District Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, during the hearing of the Midnapore Damage Suit, Mr. Donald Weston, I. C. S., who was District Magistrate of Midnapore from 1905 to 1909, was examined. He said there was a conspiracy at Midnapore, against his life, because he was responsible for the prosecution of Khudiram Bose and others in picketing, rioting and arson cases. The people of Midnapore wanted to convert the agricultural exhibition into political platform, but he stopped it. For these and other causes he got a number of threatening letters. In one cover came a portrait of the witness who has been stabbed. Before this the portrait of Sir Charles Elliott at the Town Hall and below the portrait of a witness were written: "Elliott was stabbed the other day and this is your turn. This is in a portrait, but take care your original is in danger." Witness then described the condition of Midnapore during his time. He said seditious speeches were daily delivered, English goods boycotted, in the interior Courts were established by the extremists in order to prevent people from taking recourse to British Courts. Referring to the Midnapore Conference, witness said the extremists wanted to pass a resolution in favour of Swaraj, that is government without the help of the British. Witness had not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

JUSTICE BELL IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 21.

Justice Bell's condition to-day is considered very grave. Consultation was held by Major Barry and Major Rost, of the General Hospital, and they were of opinion that the accident was due to heat apoplexy, which caused him to fall from his horse. Part of his left side is paralysed.

LATER.

The medical authorities consider there is hemorrhage of the brain of Justice Bell, but no fracture is detected. The condition is still thought serious, but no immediate danger is feared. Nothing can be done at present for the patient, who is still unconscious.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

A Press communique states:—"The portion of the Paper Currency Reserve which may be invested was fixed in 1905 at 12 crores of rupees. By the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act of 1911, Government have taken power to raise the invested portion to 14 crores of rupees and to make the additional investment in sterling securities. Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India, that he invested two crores of rupees in Consols on the 18th instant. The stock of rupees in the reserve will be correspondingly reduced."

A MEETING was held in Talaja under the presidentship of Mr. Nanalal Narairam for the purpose of raising contributions for Pattani Memorial Fund started in Bhavnagar, in commemoration of the C. I. E. conferred on Mr. P. O. Pattani, the Diwan of Bhavnagar. Nearly Rs. 6 000 were subscribed at the meeting.

DINAPORE TRAIN DERAILMENT.

A Remarkable Confession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

Sensational developments have taken place during the last few days in connection with the wrecking of the express train on the East Indian Railway near Dinapore. Abdul Hamid, the Mahomedan youth who was arrested near the scene of outrage with jewellery in his possession worth several thousand rupees, was brought down to Calcutta and made a confession which resulted in the arrest of two youths Kartick Das and Santosh in Calcutta and of three more in Dinapore.

It is reported that the Mahomedan youth's confession is to the effect that some time ago he was approached by four Bengali youths living in Jorasanko, Calcutta, who asked him to get them to Dinapore. Their object was to tamper with the railway line with the intention of wrecking a train carrying a number of troops. They went to Dinapore, and he, with his associates, removed the screws fixing the fish-plates. The train conveying the soldiers, and another passenger train, passed over the lines safely, but the 8-down was derailed. The youth says that he did not remove a rail, but that, the screws being removed, it must have been displaced by the other two trains. When the confusion was at its height, Hamid got possession of a jewellery box and was making off, when he was arrested.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The Railway authorities here deny absolutely the rumour published by the "Beharee" to the effect that deaths caused in the recent railway accident near Dinapore have been in any way concealed. Such a thing could not possibly occur under the rules in force, and there has been no circumstance in connection with this accident, such as the wreckage catching fire—as occurred some years ago, in a railway accident in the Punjab—to cause difficulty in making a most complete statement as to the casualties without delay.

TOLLYGUNJ FORGERY CASE.

Accused Charged under Arms Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

To-day, before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, Ananda Mohan Roy, who was arrested in connection with the Tollygunj Note Forgery Case, was placed on trial under Section 19 of the Indian Arms Act for possessing two double-barrel guns and one Mauser revolver without a license. The Public Prosecutor asked for an adjournment on the ground that the investigation was not yet completed. The case was accordingly adjourned.

ALIPORE SUPPLEMENTARY BOMB CASE.

Accused Pleads Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

In the Supplementary Bomb Case at Alipore, the accused, Harish Chandra Ghosh, pleaded guilty of conspiracy to wage war against the King and prayed for mercy on the ground of his penitence and youth. Judgment will be passed on Saturday. This trial is the continuation of the Maniektola Garden Case, the accused having evaded capture at the time of the previous trial.

DIMRAON RAJ CASE.

Application Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Mukerjee and Casperz delivered judgment in the application made by Moharaj-Kumar Srinivash Pursad Singh for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council in the Dimraon Raj Case. In this case, the Bengal Government sanctioned the adoption of the petitioner as Rajah, and a Court of Wards took management of the estate. Kesho Persad, a relation of the late Rajah, disputed the adoption and obtained a decree in his favour. The petitioner moved the High Court to stay the proceedings for the execution of the decree pending an appeal and the Secretary of State stood security. The High Court decided against him and refused to accept the surety of the Secretary of State. Against this order, the petitioner filed the present application. Their Lordships refused to grant the certificate and rejected the application.

GOVERNMENT WANTED THE "GLOUCESTERSHIRE."

The Bibby Brothers' Refusal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 21.

The Bibby Brothers have been approached by the Home Government with an offer to charter the "Gloucestershire," or any other vessel belonging to the Company, to take out the party of members of the Houses of Lords and Commons to India for the coming Coronation Durbar, after which the vessel will proceed to Japan. The management would have liked to accept the offer, but felt obliged to decline in the interests of their regular clientele, who should have first claim on their consideration.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Cook, C. S., is appointed Under Secretary in the Home Department.

Mr. W. Teunon, C.S., acts as a Judge at the Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Justice Brett.

Colonel Lyons, I. M. S., is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Consequence on the grant of one year's leave to Mr. Lowis, of the Port Blair Commission, Messrs Thirkell-White, Tayler, Evans, Hervey and Graver each receive a step of acting promotion.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Christice, Cantonment Magistrate has been granted seven months' leave pending retirement.

Major Griffith, 1st Lancers, is promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel,

Captain Dawson, C. V. D., becomes Major.

Major Roberts, 95th Infantry, and Major Pinney, 38th Horse, retire from the service.

SIR COLERIDGE Arthur FitzRoy Kennard, third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, was married on April 5, at the British Legation, Teheran, to Miss Dorothy Barclay, only child of Sir George Barclay, K.C.M.G., the British Minister at Teheran.

THE LATE MR. C. H. B. FORBES.

The late Mr. Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes, who was a younger son of Mr. James Alexander Forbes of Kengairloch, Argyllshire, belonged to an old Scottish family. He was born in Edinburgh in 1847, and received his education at Trinity College Glenalmond. He came to India in 1872, and in 1879 took over the business of Messrs. Forbes and Company—a firm established as far back as 1760. In addition to its connection with the Bombay Ice Company, the firm represents many leading assurance corporations. During his residence in Bombay, Mr. Forbes did not take a prominent part in public life, but for some years was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a Trustee of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Forbes was also Consul for Siam in Bombay. Socially, he was much admired and respected in Bombay, and his death will be greatly regretted by his many friends. A keen sportsman, shooting was one of his chief pastimes. Mr. Forbes's widow, who is a sister of the late General Sir Penn Symons, is now living in England. His only son Mr. Alister Forbes is a partner of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. Mr. Forbes leaves two married daughters in India, Mrs. Crum, the wife of Mr. W. E. Crum of Messrs Graham and Company, Calcutta, and Mrs. Birkett, the wife of Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Bombay, while another unmarried daughter is at present residing at Home.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. C. H. B. Forbes took place at Sewri Cemetery on Friday afternoon. There was a large attendance, both of Bombay European residents and of Parsi and Indian employees of the deceased gentleman's firms. Among those present were Mr. Alister Forbes (son), Mr. and Mrs. Birkett (son-in-law and daughter), the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Herbert Greaves, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. Eustace Ferrers Nicholson, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Barlow, Mr. L. P. Messent, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Mr. P. R. Cadell, and many others. The first portion of the burial service was read by the Rev W. Kenelly and the Bishop of Bombay performed the last rites at the graveside. The coffin and the top of the hearse were covered with choice wreaths, floral tributes having been sent by "his surviving widow" "Alister," "Nanny," "Dorothy and Toney," "Frances and Amelie" (sisters), "his sister Helen," "Violet and Erskine," Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, the Missis Maynes, Mrs. E. Rylands, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, Mr and Mrs. St. John Graham, S. B. Fraser, Jack and Hough Symons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Richards, the office staff of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., the chief engineer and staff of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, the President and members of the Byculla Club, the staff of the Byculla Club, Mr. S. F. Bharoocha, Mr. Kawasji D. Tarachand, Mr. Burjor S. Jamsetji Aga, Mr. Shapurji Chandabhoy, Mr. Vicaji Ardeshir Taraporevala and Dr. Barjorji H. Dantra.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Proposed Indian University.

BEFORE a very large number of people assembled in the Gaiety Theatre last night, Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, delivered a lecture on "The Masters and the way to them." His Highness the Maharajah Shiajirao Gaekwar also attended the function.

Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal opened the proceedings by requesting "the world renowned lady orator" to begin her discourse.

Mrs. Besant informed the assembly that as she had to leave for Europe the following day she was compelled to introduce the subject of Indian University education problem and she had therefore to place before them very briefly conclusions of the subject advertised for her lecture, because she particularly wished to say something about Indian University education.

Coming to the subject of the lecture, Mrs. Besant in the first place defined "Masters" they were liberated souls, and those who had reached the high point of loftiness but not so aloft as to be ranked with Budha, Zoroaster, Christ or Mahomed. So much of ridicule and mockery had been raised against Theosophy out of mere ignorance that such a lecture as hers that evening was necessary to prove the masterhood. The School of Teaching only issued the precept. "Help human beings." With the sole idea of helping the wretched and the miserable alluding to the Universal University for India Mrs. Besant said that five years ago she thought of establishing an Indian University which was the best means of spreading education amongst the children of this country which was the best way of showing their duty towards humanity. She had seen the Viceroy who promised his support and subsequently forwarded her petition for a charter from the crown for the establishment of an Universal University. So far things went well. But suddenly the scheme of Aligarh University appeared on the horizon. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia then petitioned for a Hindu University. She was advised not to press her petition and she also thought that if three petitions were sent probably none would be accepted. It was then thought advisable to let her petition remain where it stood. His Majesty the King when he would come to India they should ask him to give a day to Aligarh and one day to Benares. The laying of the foundation of an Indian University by King George V would build up a land-mark in Aligarh as there had been one in the Westminster Abbey. A promise given by one gentleman to contribute fifteen lakhs of rupees if technical education was introduced. One lakh more was promised her that evening. She hoped their prayer would be heard and the charter would be granted. It was not for her but for the people of India that she appealed to them for funds and it was for them to decide whether they should find funds. Rs 50,00,000 were required for an Universal University of India.

On the motion of Mr. Vimadalal votes of thanks were accorded to Mrs. Besant and H. H. the Gaekwar and the proceedings were closed.

DEATH OF MAJOR RODON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 21.

The death took place at the Residency, Chamba, on Monday morning, of Major Rodon, late of the Royal Scots, from effect of a chill. The deceased officer, who retired from the army sixteen years ago, was a great sportsman and an ardent zoologist. His was buried with full Military honours on Tuesday afternoon in the cemetery, of the Scotch Mission at Chamba. His Highness and the State officials, and the European residents of Chamba attended the funeral.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Major C. T. Swan, 61st Pioneers, is selected to be Commandant of the 106th Pioneers.

Major H. O. Parr, 7th Rajputs, is apointed second-in-Command of that regiment.

Brigadier-General G. J. Younghusband, C.B., Commanding the Darjeeling Brigade, is granted leave for three months and twenty-fourdays.

Major F. L. Lloyd, 113th Infantry, is appointed second-in-Command of that Regiment.

THE annual dinner of the Gurkha Brigade will take place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Thursday, June 8th, General Sir R. Sale-Hill, K.C.B., in the chair. Officers intending to be present should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. M. Hales, 9 Pall Mall, S. W.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON will be nominated by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society for election to the presidency at the annual meeting on May 22. The annual dinner will be held on May 26 at the Hotel Cecil, when the newly-elected president will take the chair.

"THE WAIF"

A Story of Matheran.

SLOWLY they toiled up the steep hill-side, slowly and with many a pause for rest. An endless ascent it seemed to the weary old limbs of the woman and the child's feeble frame, but still they trudged upwards painfully, mechanically, with the stoical indifference to suffering common in those on whom the sun has never shone except to scorch and for whom God's blessed rain brings nought but an accentuation of misery.

Overhead the pitiless May sun blazed in a grey, blue sky and the heat radiated from the bare black rocks as from a giant furnace. Here and there in some little chink or cranny a tiny silver-backed fern had attempted to gain a precarious foothold, but alas! it had soon been punished for its temerity and with lightly curled fronds stood stark a warning to future aspirants! The soft soughing of the trees, densely covering the sloping side of the ravine, would have fallen gratefully on ears accustomed to the harsher sounds of a busy town; the low liquid notes of the bulbul might have arrested the steps of the most heedless wayfarer; the piercing whistle of the wheeling circle of kites might have attracted the attention of a mind less blunted by privation and physical pain, but the sounds of nature fell unheeded on the pair who wearily struggled on, the child a straight-limbed boy of seven on thereabouts, carefully guiding the poor blind woman. At intervals he would wail with the plaintive monotonous persistence peculiar to the Indian child "water! I want water O! Mother! I am thirsty!" And the old woman with patient reiteration would reply, "peace my life! We shall soon gain the summit. Have we not already passed the fallen pipul? Thou sayest the toll house is in sight; thence, 'tis but a kos or two to the bazaar."

On reaching the market-place where the weekly fair was held, they threaded their way in and out among the various stalls begging for coppers. Some generous-hearted vendor having struck a good bargain would drop a pice into the outstretched hand. Perhaps a fruit-seller would select an over-ripe blackened banana from his bunch, or badly crushed fig from the bottom of his basket and offer it to the boy with a friendly greeting, for the blind beggar and her son Ambu were familiar figures at the Sunday bazaar. The kind old metal-wallah never failed to give the child a few pieces of "gellaby" which had perchance in weighing, broken off the frail circles; and once a never-to-be forgotten incident Ambu had actually been permitted to retain a "luddu" which had rolled off the stall into the thick red dust and had escaped detection or injury, thanks to a sheltering ledge.

All the morning long processions of men and women from the valley below had wended their way up the hill, bringing with them produce to be sold at the fair. At a distance they bore a grotesque resemblance to some Brobdingnagian centipede, as in single file they rapidly jogged along bowed under enormous loads of hay which effectually extinguished sight of all save a glimpse of glancing black legs. The men, spare and muscular, were followed by the women whose innumerable rows of gay bead necklaces scarcely atoned for their scantily-clad lower extremities; while slim girls and lithe-limbed lads brought up the rear, forming the dwindling tail of the gigantic insect.

Having eaten and rested in the shade of a tree, apart from the loud chattering groups of the valley tribe and the noisy hagglers, Ambu and his mother proceeded towards the hut of Hariram Mali, where they were often given a meal of rice or pulse, for Hari was a soft-hearted, soft-spoken young man and had done them many a kindness, not seldom, even ignoring caste rules to his wife's great dismay. By the time they reached their destination the poor woman's strength was well-nigh exhausted and she sank down gasping on the threshold. With a cry of astonishment Hari, running to the door, assisted the beggar in exclaiming sympathetically the while, "Are mathari-bai, kai jhalla!" Then turning to the back of the hut "Tulsa, Tulsa O! Tulsa" he called to his wife, "water! hasten woman, hasten!" A few drops of the liquid poured down her throat and the rest sprinkled on her face sufficed to bring the poor creature to her senses. Gratefully, she acknowledged the ministration with many faltering apologies for the pollution of their vessels, the mali being a 'Maharatta while she was only a low caste Thakur of the valley. "Nay mother, no thanks are needed," hastily interrupted the good natured Hari, "thou shalt have shelter here to-night for thou art too far spent to journey back ere darkness falls."

"God knows there is a darker, lonelier journey before me" murmured the woman. Then with a sudden momentary rallying of her forces, "Hariram thou art the only man who hast ever spoken gently to the poor widow. Thou alone hast never turned me empty-handed from the door. In thy hands I leave my child, under thy protection. Swear thou'lt not turn the boy away, the little friendless orphan—swear it Hariram," and the mali with a hurried glance round the room to make sure Tulsa was beyond earshot, replied soothingly in an undertone "by Shri Ram, the Cherisher of the helpless orphan I swear it. Rest in peace old mother!"

After a meagre repast the family retired for the night and earliest dawn had scarcely flushed the sky before the household was astir. Hariram was the first to wake and rouse the rest. On passing the dark corner of the hut which had been allotted to his beggar guest, and finding all quiet there, he whispered softly to his wife "wake her not, poor worn-out soul let them sleep on until our return." Then accompanied by Tulsabai he busied himself in the daily round of tasks. With a well-scoured hundi, dexterously balanced on her head, Tulsa hurried down to the lake where she was presently joined by her husband whose duty it was to water the buffaloes. That accomplished and the vessel filled, a few bunches of leaves placed on the mouth of the hundi to prevent the water from splashing over the carrier when jolted, they started on the return journey, urging the unwilling cattle up the stoney path with harsh cries and uncouth objurgations, while occasionally a recalcitrant beast received added persuasion in the shape of a sharply twisted tail, or a sounding thump on some conveniently projecting bone. Nearing the hut, they heard frightened shrieks proceeding from it and on entering they found Ambu bending in terror over the unfortunate woman, calling distractedly, "Wake! O! Mother wake!" But for the first time in his short experience the patient familiar voice made no response. His appeals for once were in vain. They fell on ears deafened for ever.

"Ambu, Ambu! what does thou? Hast not yet collected twigs for fuel? Begone lazy one! Haste thee, or a taste of the stick is all the mid-day meal thou shalt have to-day."

It was nearly ten years since the little waif had been thrown upon the hospitality of the kindly mali. Tulsabai had opposed the arrangement, but could raise no serious objection as the boy soon filled the role of unpaid drudge. Gradually, it fell to his lot to perform most of the irksome duties hitherto shared by husband and wife.

Once when Hariram was away from home, having gone down to the valley to purchase stores for the approaching rainy season, Tulsabai, taking advantage of his absence had been more than usually harsh to the lad. In a fit of sullen rebellion Ambu ran away, but after wandering about for a couple of days he was compelled to return to the only home he knew, as the sudden violent bursting of the monsoon rendered a shelterless life impossible. Hungry and dejected, he presented himself at the door and would have been driven off but for the intervention of Hari.

"Gently O! Tulsa," he said "remember I have sworn the child shall never be turned out of my home." "More fool thou," petulantly exclaimed Tulsabai. "Tempt not the gods woman," replied Hari fearfully, "have a care lest Sri Ram avenge the violation of my sacred promise. Assuredly would the vials of his wrath be visited on the head of thine own beloved son," and he looked round apprehensively for Hariram's piety was suspiciously akin to superstition.

As he grew older the spirit of unrest would occasionally seize the lad and he would sometimes disappear for days together to revisit his former haunts and the scenes of his earlier childhood. His wild untamed heart sorely resented his bondage, but want and hunger are cruel taskmasters and he invariably returned to the galling yoke.

On his reappearance after his last wandering, Ambu was astonished to find an additional inmate to the household.

Hariram's daughter by his first wife had been sent to the house of her husband's parents in her tarliest childhood, as Tulsabai did not wish to encumber herself with the care of a mere baby who could be of no assistance in the home—unfortunately the girl's husband died when she was little more pthn thirteen years of age, so she had now returned cahild-widow, to her father's roof.

From that period a change took place in Ambu's aitosion. No longer was he the only drudge scape-

goat and role vent of Tulsabai's violent outbursts of temper: there was another to share his burden and hardships, for Tulsa proved as harsh a step-mother as she was an exacting slave-driver.

Sita had inherited much of her father's gentle disposition, though, none of his weakness of will. Her sweet nature soon wrought a marvellous difference in Ambu's sullen spirit, softening a heart that had grown cold with neglect and hard in adversity. Under her influence he would go through the labours of the day lightheartedly enough, which often tempted Tulsabai to add another straw to the already heavy load on the willing camel's back. Uncomplainingly he would exert himself to the utmost in order to save Sita some small portion of her task, or to shield her from the brunt of her step-mother's wrath, if any slight duty were left incomplete.

Then the question of a second marriage for the child-widow was suggested and the lad's heart was sick with the dread of loosing his sweet companion and counseller. Taking courage he discussed the matter with the girl as in the opalescent mists of dawn they went down to the lake to fetch water for the household. It was the pleasantest task of the day and one which they invariably performed together. Dense trees lined both sides of the narrow winding path, their interlacing boughs often forming a cool green vault overhead. The ground under these bowers was thickly strewn with rustling russet leaves, soft and yielding as a carpet underfoot.

Against this background of green, Sita's scarlet clad form would stand out in vivid contrast as with supple grace she balanced a burnished copper hundi on her head. The ghostly pearl grey mists of dawn veiled the brilliant colouring of the scene in a kindly enveloping cloak, leaving an impression of cool softness to the eye instead of the hard glaring magnificence it would present a few hours later when the hand of the glorious sun would transform the pale grave maiden into the smiling, blushing bride and then into the opulent mature beauty of riper years.

Both were unwontedly silent to-day. Sita was lost in sad musings on the future and Ambu's heavy heart weighed like lead in his breast. His voice, sounding strangely muffled, was the first to break the stillness. "Sitabai" he said humbly "Sita, must it be! Leave me not to mourn thy loss forever. The rays of thy pure heart have pierced the mists of my sad life even as the bright sun shall ere long disperse these vapours that surround us."

"Ah, Brother! how willingly would I stay by thy side and lighten thy labours. But alas! it cannot be. Tulsa, the evil hearted one brooks not that thou dost look upon me kindly and daily urges my poor father to be rid of me lest thou, a Thakur—'Tis no disparagement, yet forgive the allusion brother—seek to wed the daughter of a Mahratta".

Fortunately the time of the year was unfavourable to marriage, so there was a respite during which Ambu never again alluded to the subject that lay nearest his heart, nor did he unfold the plan he was gradually elaborating and for which he only awaited a suitable opportunity.

October was approaching, the month propitious to marriage, and Ambu had sunk into almost apathetic despair when a chance came as chances sometimes do come where all seems dark and hope is dead. It was as if the sudden rifting of the clouds had disclosed an unexpected patch of blue in an otherwise leaden sky.

The heavy monsoon had rendered the road to the lake dangerous owing to the thick slippery mud and slimy slush. It was a wet day towards the end of the rainy season, when in driving the hard down the steep incline a bullock slipped falling heavily and despite Sita's desperate efforts, refused to get up again. Quickly she returned to the hut for assistance and when by the united help of several men the animal was raised, it was seen the poor brute was past work having broken a leg.

Tulsabai's rage when she heard the news broke like a storm on the helpless culprit's head. A useful beast, a valuable wage earner, such as the water-bullock is to the hill mali, to be destroyed; while an idle good-for-nothing careless girl sat at home and did nothing but eat! It was too much to bear. Would not even worse calamities befall the unfortunate family that sheltered such graceless, godless ingrate! In hysterical fury, she attacked the girl, beating her mercilessly with complete loss of self-control, till Sita's terrified shrieks for help brought Ambu to her rescue. With a bound he was between Tulsabai and her helpless victim and after a short struggle succeeded in wresting the girl from the almost maniacal grasp of the frenzied woman. Ambu hurried poor bruised Sita out of sight, soothing her with tender words and gentle caresses till the violent sobs ceased, giving way to piteous catches of the breath like those of a frightened child worn out with weeping. Then exhausted she slept heavily, an occasional sigh still disturbing the evenness of her light breathing.

Ambu watched her slumbers and his patience was amply rewarded when after a few hours Sita turned on him a glance full of gratitude and soft appeal.

"Ambu" she said refraining from adding the usual title of brother, "Ambu," I cannot go back. Rather than face that fiend I would perish alone." Then softly and with a swift side glance under lowered lashes, "but leave me not Ambu."

"Thou shalt never return," he answered stoutly, adding in a burst of exultation, "Wilt come with me to the Valley Sita." To the Valley to join my people! A gentle Maharatta girl midst the wild Thakur tribe! "Wilt come Sita, Sita my bride!"

With simple dignity, she rose and put ing her hand in his, replied, "lead me husband."

At sunset the rain swept hill emerged refreshed like a smiling maiden from her scented bath. Opal tints lit up the surrounding mountains; deep heliotrope in the shadows, fading to softest shades of blue and gray. Below the valley nestled, a study in varying tones of green and gold. Fleecy, pink flushed, pearly clouds swam in a sky streaked faintly with the subdued hues of glowing mother-o'-pearl. The air was filled with the clean fragrance of freshly watered earth and the shrill sweet piping of wild birds resounded on every side.

A light breeze shook showers of sparkling drops from the glistening leaves on the heads of the young couple, who hand in hand sped silently through" "the intricate wild wilderness of trees" that led down to the valley.

MONA.

RIOT IN LISBON ARSENAL.

Attempted Mutiny.

Lisbon, April 7.

This afternoon a group of men entered the arsenal and attempted to raise to revolt the workmen there. Being unsuccessful, they gave a signal with a whistle and another group from outside rushed in, all joining in cries of "Death to the Minister." Three of the men were armed with pistols, but seeing that their plan of seizing the arsenal was frustrated the whole gang went off in a boat, and boarded the cruiser St. Raphael. The crew refused to acknowledge or receive them.

In the Ministry of Marine I witnessed the arrival of Senhor Machado Santos, the hero of the Revolution, in full naval uniform. He came with a body of men to offer his services to the Minister. The same men also cheered for captain Fontes, Commander of the St. Raphael, when the disturbance was in progress at the arsenal.

All yesterday alarming reports were current about the situation in Oporto and the North, but these were officially denied by the Government. The Minister of War continues his stay in the Northern Provinces last night. The warship Adamastor, with reinforcements and ammunition started for Oporto. The newspapers assert that the vessel's voyage is a measure of precaution, as the law for the separation of Church and State will be published in the next few days, and may provoke agitation in the provinces. The newspapers also urge that the Spanish Government should forbid the residence of Portuguese Monarchists near the frontier.

The "Seculo" appeals to all Republicans to confide in the Government to quell any peril that may menace the Republic, and not to take separate action by themselves, which, though well meant, could only increase confusion and agitation.

The Minister of the Interior has issued instructions to the police that any persons will be arrested who, acting without proper legal authority, take upon themselves to follow, cross-examine, or arrest men or women.

A well known gentleman of Oporto, who arrived here to-day, states that the situation in the North of Portugal is undoubtedly serious. The whole of the North appears to be eager for the return of the Monarchy, and a great part of the troops are affected with the same spirit. An outbreak against the Republic, he says, will in all probability occur at the first favourable moment.

The Bristol Coronation festivities will include a flying display on the Downs by the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

AUSTRALIA.

THE NAVY.

The New South Wales State Government has informed the Commonwealth Government, in reply to the latter's request, that it is prepared to undertake the construction of a cruiser and four destroyers for the Australian Navy in its shipyards, charging the Commonwealth Government 8 per cent. on the actual outlay.

LAUNCH OF A DESTROYER.

The Commonwealth torpedo boat destroyer "Warrego," which was taken out in sections from England and put together at Sydney, was launched on Tuesday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

NEW WARSHIPS.

The Danubius yard at Fiume began in the mail week the construction of two fast cruisers of the Admiral Spaun type and of six 800-ton destroyers. It is officially stated that the first Austro-Hungarian Dreadnought will, in accordance with a decision of the Emperor Francis Joseph's, bear as a name the Emperor's motto "Viribus Unitis."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

The "Zeit" publishes the text of a warmly-worded wireless telegram of thanks from the German Emperor to the Emperor Francis Joseph for the greeting of the Hohenzollern by the Austro-Hungarian reserve squadron "under the command of Francis." The telegram adds:—"The ships and crews looked splendid and manœuvred precisely and excellently. I shall keep in grateful memory the most kind attention once again paid to me. The Empress, also thrilled by the same memorable moment, joins me in heartiest greetings."

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Count Berchtold retires from the St Petersburg Embassy and is succeeded by Count Douglas Thurn and Valsassina, who formerly represented the Monarchy with success at Sofia. Prince Schonburg Hartenstein is promoted from the Bukarest Legation to the Vatican Embassy and is succeeded at Bukarest by Prince Karl Emil zu Furstenberg. Dr. von Rosthorn is transferred from Teheran to the Peking Legation and is succeeded at Teheran by the former Councillor of the Constantinople Embassy, Herr Eduard Otto.

BULGARIA.

THE NEW PREMIER.

The central figure of the new Cabinet is Mr. Gueshoff, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He is a prominent English scholar, and has made visits to London, in 1869 and 1885, when he pleaded the cause of the union of Eastern Rumelia with Bulgaria. He has on several occasions occupied the highest posts in the Government. The Government will do its best to secure cordial and friendly relations with Turkey and all Burgaria's neighbours, and, above all, it will try to win and deserve the sympathies of the Great Powers.

CANADA.

MR. BORDEN.

Despite rumours to the contrary, Mr. Borden will continue to lead the Conservative party. The Opposition has resolved to keep Parliament in session for the whole summer, if necessary, and rightly or wrongly, they entertain the opinion that the Government will be forced ultimately to abandon the Agreement and go to the country.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Fielding delivered his Budget speech in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday. Revenue was estimated at £23,500,000 and expenditure at £17,400,000, the surplus of £6,100,000 being the highest in Canadian history. The Minister made no important declaration of policy.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Canadian Press Association telegraphs from Ottawa that the Customs revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31 is £11,700,000, which is an increase of more than £2,600,000 over the figures for the fiscal year 1909-10. This is the largest increase of the Customs revenue in one year in the history of the Dominion.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

Ten thousand miners have struck in the coal districts of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. The object of the strike is practically to force the employment of union labour only, and the miners will be supported by the international associations. The men have ignored the Lemineux Act, which requires inquiry by the Board appointed.

NATURAL GAS AND OIL IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

An interesting discovery of resources has lately been made in New Brunswick. At a point in Albert County, about 12 miles from the town of Moncton, after boring to a depth of between 1,200ft. and 2,000ft., extraordinary supplies of natural gas of an exceptionally high quality have now been tapped, together with a more limited but promising flow of oil. The enormous pressure under which the gas is expelled and its great volume make it difficult as yet to estimate the value or extent of the oil deposits adjacent to it. But some thousands of gallons of oil, pronounced by expert to be equal to the best lubricating oil, have already been stored in the tanks erected near the borings. For the present attention is being chiefly paid to the extraordinary supply of gas. Arrangements are being made for piping it during the coming year to Moncton which is becoming a very important railway centre. Here it will be employed to light the whole town, for kitchen use, and for manufacturing purposes.

MANITOBA AND THE DOMINION.

It is now proposed by Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, to give Manitoba six million acres of swamp-lands in addition to the two million acres already reckoned, with an additional cash subsidy of £60,000 a year, in lieu of the public domain of the added territory, as a final adjustment of the dispute between the Dominion and the province over provincial boundaries. The value of the swamp-lands is placed at £6,400,000, which at 5 per cent. would bring a revenue of £320,000 a year. It is likely that an early settlement of the whole dispute will be the effect.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The contract for the construction of the Quebec Bridge has been awarded to the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, of Montreal, on its own design. The estimated cost is £1,730,000.

CHINA.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ATTACKED.

Mr. John Murray, a member of the American Presbyterian Mission at Tsinanfu was attacked by ruffians on March 28, 27 miles north of Tsinanfu and was badly wounded in the head, arm, and legs. The cause of the attack was a ridiculous report that he had stolen a child. Mr. Murray was brought back to the mission under a Government escort. He is now out of danger. His assailants have been arrested. The Chinese officials, on learning of the attack, were most solicitous in doing everything in their power on Mr. Murray's behalf.

FRANCE.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

In the course of the debate on the Estimates for the Colonies a number of speakers took the opportunity of denouncing the excessive burdens which were imposed by a bureaucratic administration and they pleaded in favour of increased decentralization. The Minister for the Colonies, M. Messimy, admitted the accuracy of many of the charges and outlined a scheme of reforms, especially in the administration of justice. It was absolutely essential that the French colonial officials should possess a working knowledge of the language of the country in which they were called upon to serve. Instructions were being issued which would make promotion dependent upon proficiency in this respect. While there had been cases of failure in the past, there was likewise a record of work well done, and there was hope for the future. M. Violette, Deputy for Dreux, who, as Reporter of the Estimates for the Colonies, has drawn up a report strongly condemning a number of features of colonial administration, supplemented this indictment in a speech on Monday. He declared that money was being wantonly wasted and that nobody at the Ministry for the Colonies was willing to accept responsibility for anything. It had been estimated that the number of officials could be reduced by one quarter. A rational system of financial control ought to be established. Only two of the French Colonies—West Africa and Madagascar—could be described as prosperous. All the others showed a steady decline. The present position of Indo-China was a case in point. The French officials had not made themselves popular with the natives. In particular the administration of justice was seriously defective. It was necessary that the truth with regard to French colonial policy should be publicly stated.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

President Fallieres informed the French Council of Ministers at its meeting on Saturday that he had received and accepted an invitation from the Queen of the Netherlands to visit Holland in July. The British Goverment has caused inquiries to be made in Paris as to whether it would be agreeable to President Fallieres to be greeted by a squadron of British warships upon the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Tunis.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

The French Prime Minister was asked in the Chamber of Deputies last week by a Socialist-Radical Deputy why steps had not been taken to close, in accordance with the Separation Laws of 1901 and 1904, a school conducted in the Gironde Department by the Order of Ursulines. M. Monis, who had some difficulty in obtaining a hearing, pointed out that the school was permitted to remain open because the secondary school buildings in the district were not yet available. Eventually a resolution expressing confidence in the Government to apply with firmness the laws of secularization was adopted by 313 votes to 139.

TROOPS ATTACKED IN WEST AFRICA.

News has reached Paris that a captain in command of a company of the Senegalese Tirailleurs and a French lieutenant with a dozen men have been surprised and killed by the Vali of Gumba, whom they had been sent to arrest. Two non-commissioned officers and 14 tirailleurs were wounded. The detachment had been received with demonstrations of friendship, but the natives of the village where a palaver was to have been held fell upon it suddenly and killed the officers.

DOCK LABOURERS TROUBLE.

The National Federation of Dock Labourers has decided to order its members in the French Channel and Atlantic ports to cease work as a protest against the lock-out of men at La Pallice and Bayonne.

THE AUBE GRIEVANCES.

The French Chamber of Deputies decided on Monday by 323 votes to 228 to refer to the Committee of Agriculture a series of motions and resolutions in favour of the amendment or suspension of the Adulteration Law of 1905 and the abolition of the Law of 1908 dealing with the delimitation of wine-growing regions. Our Paris correspondent points out that the menace of next Sunday's demonstration at Troyes remains suspended over the heads of the Government and of Parliament, and that the Aubois can rely on the sympathy of many sections of public opinion.

GERMANY.

CABLE TO BRAZIL.

Telegraphic communication between Germany and Brazil by the cable connexion Emden-Tenerife-Monrovia-Pernambuco became available to the public last week. The cable, which is 10,740 kilometres long, is German throughout. The saving in cost of telegraphing amounts to 60 pfennigs, or nearly 7d. a word.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN CORFU.

After Divine Service in the chapel at the Achilleion on Sunday, the German Emperor delivered a sermon. In the afternoon the Imperial party attended a rustic dance executed by peasant women at the village of Gastouri.

HOLLAND.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Government has submitted to Parliament a Customs Tariff Amendment Bill. Among other articles coal, ore, wheat, and yarn remain duty free. Half-finished articles are subjected to an import duty of 3 to 6 per cent. 'ad valorem,' while nearly finished articles are taxed 10 per cent. and wholly finished articles 12 per cent. Meal used as fodder for cattle remains free, but fine flour has to pay 40 cents Dutch per 100 kilogrammes. Power is conferred upon the Government to take retaliatory measures whenever it may think fit.

THE PLAGUE IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The frontiers of the Residency of Malang are closed to all but railway traffic in consequence of the outbreak of the plague. Up to Wednesday there had been 118 cases, of which 82 died. The disease has been localized in the mountainous districts of Penang Goengan and Kananglo.

ITALY.

THE CAMORRA TRIAL.

The examination of Enrico Alfani known as Ericone, the alleged chief of the Camorra, occupied two long sittings and came to an end on Friday last. Alfani's self-defence was a most masterly performance, revealing a subtle intellect and a real power of rhetoric which fully explain his influence over his fellow Camorristi. For Abbatemagio, the informer, he affected a contemptuous pity carefully abstaining from any violence of phrase of judgment when rebutting his evidence, and treating him as a poor creature hardly responsible for his actions.

RELEASE OF A BRIGAND.

Alfonso Carbone, 64 years of age, has been released from Civita-Vecchia prison after 42 years' imprisonment. Carbonne was one of the last survivors of the Neapolitan brigands, and had a number of murders charged to his name. At one time his band is said to have consisted of as many as 50 followers.

PERSIA.

THE AMERICAN ADVISERS.

The American advisers to the Persian Government are expected to arrive at Teheran in the late spring. Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, who becomes Treasurer-General, served in the Philippines as Collector of Customs, Secretary of Public Instruction, and a member of the Philippine Commission. Mr. F. C. Cairns, who will be Director of Taxation, was chief of the American Special Customs Agents in Cuba, and subsequently a Collector of Customs in the Philippines. Mr. Charles I. McCaskey, from the Philippine Customs Service, and Mr. Ralph W. Hills will serve under Mr. Shuster, Mr. Bruce C. Dickey, formerly Cashier of the Manila Customs House, will be Inspector of Taxation.

RUSSIA.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget for 1911, which is now being discussed by the Duma, is the fourth "constitutional" Budget—i.e., the fourth that has been presented to the Duma. The Budget for 1908 showed a deficit of £18,100,000. Things were not much better in 1909, when another deficit of £13,000 000 was anticipated, though in fact it proved to be less.

Owing to the enormous crop of 1909, in 1910 the ordinary revenue showed an excess of £25,200,000 over the actual receipts of the previous year. The ordinary revenue now exceeds ordinary expenditure by £17,800,000; and owing to this fact not only are the £9,200,000 for the construction of the Amur Railway and doubling of the track on the Trans-Siberian Railway provided for out of ordinary revenue, but further £4,300,000 are set aside for the redemption of two 5 per cent. loans.

THE TWELVE-MILE LIMIT.

The Duma Committee of Fisheries has approved of the 12-mile limit, undeterred by M. Homiakoff's arguments in favour of a preliminary reference to an international conference. The Committee has also decided to forbid trawling to Russians and foreigners alike in territorials waters—that is to say, in the whole of the White Sea and the 12-mile limit.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

The Union Assembly on Monday passed the third reading of the Post Office Bill which regulates the conditions of mail contracts. The event marks another stage in the momentous fight between the Union Government and what is known as the Shipping Ring. The Bill directly attack the rebate system by directing that no mail contract shall be granted to any person who gives rebates in consideration of exclusive dealing or who is connected with any shipping or other combination which the Governor-General may deem detrimental to South African trade.

SPAIN.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

The Spanish Ministry tendered its resignation to King Alfonso on Saturday owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by the military authorities with the Premier's defence of the military judges in the Ferrer case. King Alfonso, who was at Seville, hastened back to Madrid and assured the Premier of his confidence in him, at the same time authorizing him to make extensive changes in the Cabinet. General Luque has been appointed Minister of War, Senor Rodriguez Minister of Finance, Senor Valarino, Minister of the Interior, Captain Jose Pidal, Minister of Marine, and Senor Jimeno, Minister of Public Instruction. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Public Works and Agriculture retain their positions.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

The King's Prerogative and the Lords.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

In the House of Lords on April 3, the Earl of Chesterfiel (Lord Steward) brought up the following message from the King:—

"I have received your Address, and, relying upon the wisdom of my Parliament, I desire that my prerogative and powers, in so far as they relate to the creation of peerages and the issue of writs of summons to lords spiritual and temporal to attend, sit, and vote in the House of Lords, should not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure that may be introduced in the present Session on the subject of the constitution of the House of Lords."

AMENDMENT TO THE BILL.

More than 900 amendments to the Parliament Bill, the consideration of which in Committee began on April 3, have appeared upon the notice paper. A comparatively small number, about seventy have been put down by supporters of the Government, and the bulk therefore originate with the Opposition. Although the number is large the amendments are for the most part of great importance. There are about 100 amendments dealing with the principle of the Bill, about 150 proposing modifications of the various details, and about the same number are amendments that are mostly of a verbal character, but necessary and consequent upon the more important amendments. As is usually the case when an important measure is under discussion nearly all the amandements have been duplicated so as to ensure that in the absence of a member when called upon there may be some one present to move the amendment.

COMMITTEE STAGE.

On Monday, April 3, there was a very large attendance in the House when the Parliament Bill entered upon the important stage of Committee. The benches on both sides were full, and so were the Strangers' Galleries.

Of the instructions which members proposed to move before going into Committee, only one was held by the Speaker to be in order. The object of Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, in whose name it stood, was to divide the measure into two Bills and to secure that the first, which would deal with the powers of the Lords as to Money Bills, should be reported to the House before the second, which would deal with the restriction of the Lords' Veto in matters of general legislation was proceeded with.

Mr. Asquith, after pointing out that while it was true that the rejection of the 1909 Budget brought the political controversy to an acute stage the Bill was nevertheless founded on the Lords' treatment of other measures besides the Finance Bill, refused to consider the instruction seriously for it was quite unnecessary. If the House liked, it could pass Clause 1 of the Bill and reject Clause 2, and the hon. member's object would be achieved. But in the Government's view this was not a separable Bill the scheme it embodied had been approved by the country, and it must be dealt with as a whole.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers, argued forcibly that the Prime Minister was not entitled to take up the position that the Bill could not logically be divided. In their speeches and in the preamble the Government admitted that the measure was merely a step in the general revolutionary course which they desired to pursue. Therefore the Opposition were not asking them to maim a coherent and complete scheme; all they asked was that an inchoate scheme should be divided. The very construction of the Bill proved the logic of treating the first clause; as to which there was some approach to agreement separately from the second clause, which contained much more controversial matter.

Lord H. Cecil, taunted the Government on their attitude. If he said amid derisive laughter on the Ministerial side they were approaching this matter patriotically and not with a view to a party battle they would accept the instruction. But the Government did not want a national settlement they wanted a reform of the Constitution in the interest of their own party, and were engaged on a gigantic gerry mandering job. What they desired was a Constitution which would favour the Liberal Party at the expense of the Unionists. They were acting in the spirit of a selfish faction.

There was an interesting divergence of opinion between two followers of the Government. Sir H. Dalziel protested against the assumption which had been made that the limitation of the Lords' Veto was to be temporary. The limitation should continue whatever might be the constitution of the reformed chamber. Mr. Martin, on the other hand, declared amid the cheers of the Opposition, that if the remodelled Chamber promised in the preamble was not to have a power of veto he should be unable to support the Bill, for no Second Chamber could be useful without an effective veto.

The instruction was rejected on a division by 271 votes against 186.

In Committee on the Bill, the first amendment was moved by Mr. S Roberts who asked that Clause 1 should be postponed until the question of the Lords' power over general legislation had been decided.

Mr. Asquith congratulated the Opposition sarcastically on the fertility and resource which they were already exhibiting. Their desire appeared to be that the Government should consent to postpone all the clauses of the Bill in order that the preamble might be discussed first. But to this he could not consent for the logical course to take was to proceed with the first clause which took from the Lords their absolute veto in matters of finance.

By 282 votes against 190, the amendment was rejected.

A "REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSAL."

Mr J. F. Hope proposed chiefly with a view to obtaining information that the Lords function respecting Money Bills should be limited to the making of suggestions. As under the Governments plan Money Bills were to become law whatever the Lords might do, it seemed idle to preserve all the old Constitutional forms. He supposed that the object of the Government in retaining those forms was to conceal the ugliness of their scheme.

Mr. Asquith, who decribed the amendment as a most revolutionary proposal, explained that what the Government were doing was to declare legislatively what was the present Constitutional usage.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the amazing doctrine of the Prime Minister that the Lords had no Constitutional right to reject Money Bills. But it was true that until 1909, it had not exercised the power since 1860. Upon the question of the Constitutional forms, he pronounced in favour of their retention, because he thought that debates in the other House on Money Bills might be most useful, especially in view of the proposal to leave it to the Speaker to decide whether a particular measure did or did not contain tacking provisions. The Lords should not be deprived of the power of modifying and moulding public opinion. Therefore he thought the amendment ought not to be pressed, although he demurred to its being described as revolutionary.

After further discussion, in the course of which Sir H. Dalziel declared that the amendment was a sham, and Lord Hugh Cecil stated that it had been moved in order to expose the unreal policy of the Government, the amendment was negatived.

THE REFORM OF THE SECOND CHAMBER.

Mr. Younger, who moved that the operation of the clause for the abolition of the Lords veto on Money Bills should be limited to three years, insisted that the Government ought to proceed with their scheme of Second Chamber reform within that period. Upon this an interesting and inimated debate took place.

Mr. Churchill declared that obviously this was a proposal that could not be accepted. The House would never agree that the assertion of the most essential of its rights—namely its rights over finance—should be restricted to three years. There would, no doubt, be grave and important discussions on the preamble the Bill at a later date, but it was not convenient to anticipate them.

Mr. Balfour expreses the opinion that they might with propriety leave the practical control over finance to the House of Commons, even when they had a reconstituted Chamber, provided it was not purely elective. On the other hand, should it be purely elective, it would be ludicrous to say that it was not to have any voice whatever in the settlement of financial matters. If, therefore, the Government contemplated the creation of a Second Chamber on a completely representative basis it was all important that the operation of the first clause should be limited to three years. Wherever there was a wholly elective Second Chamber it had a certain amount of power over finance, and when the Government should have created another Chamber on a Democratic basis, they would find it necessary to revise the provisions of the clause.

Sir H. Dalziel was anxious to know whether there was any ground for believing that the Government were committed to being forward a scheme for the reform of the Lords during the lifetime of the present Parliament. It was true there was the preamble, but this he regarded as a pious opinion and the Government were not authorised and would be ill-advised to make proposals for reconstitution.

Mr. Balfour appealed to the Home Secretary to disclose the intentions of the Government, for the preamble was the fundamental issue in this contention. In 1910, the reform of the Second Chamber was understood to be part of the immediate programme of Ministers, but now they were told by a member below the gangway on the other side of the House, that there was no prospect of the Government's setting their hand to the task within the next few years. What, he asked, was the Government's policy respecting the Second Chamber?

Mr. Churchill replied that their policy was expressed in the preamble, and that they had made it clear that they did not propose to reconstitute the Second Chamber while the exisiting veto of the Lords remained undealt with. The passing of this Veto Bill was an indispensable preliminary to the discusion of the grave question involved in the constitution of the Second Chamber, for it was obvious that they could not embark on that discussion on equal terms as long as the last move rested with the other House.

The debate was prolonged and very lively repeated appears were made to Ministers to enlighten the House and to prove by a definite statement as to their intentions the sincerity of the declartion contained in the preamble of the Bill.

Mr. Asquith, who spoke as if he resented greatly the scepticism of the Opposition, stated emphatically that the Government considered themselves bound in honour and by the strict letter of their pledges to give effect to the preamble as and when the proper time arrives. The indefiniteness of the declaration causedloud laughter on the Opposition side. Every elector, Mr. Asquith went on, who voted for the scheme contained in the Bill knew that he voted for a plan of which the reform of the House of Lords would not form an immediate part. For the charge of insincerity there was no shadow of foundation. Their first business was to regulate the relations between the two Houses. When that had been satisfactorily accomplished they would proceed with the other question in due time and season. "When!" "When!" shouted the Opposition. Amid loud Ministerial cheers the right hon. gentleman declined to predict when the time would arrive.

Mr. Balfour, whose rising was acclaimed, replied with great vigour. Unless the preamble was absolutely meaningless, unless it was a mere fraud, the Government ought to make the relations they were establishing between the two Houses temporary. The new House of Lords was to be representative and elected, and would therefore have as good a right to deal with finance as the House of Commons. In the circumstances to give the Commons a permanent privilege in financial matters would be an absurdity. The Prime Minister contemplated as a pledge of honour the calling into being a Second Chamber not less popular than their own. Surely, said Mr. Balfour with emphatic scorn, there must be some time limit even for pledges given in honour.

The division was then taken and Mr. Younger's amendment was rejected by 296 votes against 207—majority 89. Progress was then reported.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

Several matters of general interest were disposed of in the short sitting of the House of Lords, on April 6, before the adjournment over Easter until April 26.

Lord Newton, in a brief speech, asked the Government if they were able to state the nature of the compensation which the Baghdad Railway Company were entitled to obtain from the Turkish Government on account of the renunciation of the right to construct the section of the line from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf. What did the so-called renunciation amount to? He could not see that there was any reason why compensation should be awarded, and his fear was that our interests were not sufficiently safeguarded.

Lord Morley did not at all complain of the noble lord for calling attention to this most important subject, but they had had recently an interesting debate on it on the motion of Lord Curzon, and it was his duty to explain the various points at issue. Since then certain negotiations had been proceeding, but the noble lord was leaving out of account that he was dealing with Turkish territory, and that the Ottoman Government were free to make whatever arrangements they thought proper. He explained briefly the negotiations which had been proceedingbetweenTurkeyand the "concessionnaire," and having further dealt with the present position as to the compensation for renunciation, he said he did not think anything would be gained at this initial stage of the negotiations by further discussion.

In reply to Lord Salisbury, Lord Morley said papers on the subject would be laid on the table with all expedition.

Lord Salisbury was glad to hear that, and that the negotiations were in their initial stage as there was an impression that the Government were not going to make a specially good bargain.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In reply to Lord Ampthill, Lord Lucas explained that the Minister of the Interior in the South African Union Parliament had given notice of his intention to add to the Immigration Bill, a clause clearly securing the rights of domiciled British Indians and their wives.

The main subject of debate in the House of Commons was the Archer-Shee case, and the action of the Admiralty was criticised with severity. The critics were, however, to a great extent pacified by a statement made by Mr. McKenna, who expressed unqualified regret for the pain and suffering which had been caused, and suggested a way out of the difficulty presented by the question of compensation and costs. Twice during the sitting there was a demonstration of dissatisfaction with the arrangement of business from the Labour Benches, and one member let fall some very strong words. Mr. Asquith was absent through indisposition.

Capt. Craig asked the Speaker what steps could be taken to prevent the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin from appearing at the Bar to present a petition, so that the House might mark its deep sense of indignation at the action of the Corporation in refusing to present a loyal address to his Majesty on the occasion of his visit to Ireland next July.

The Speaker explained that the privilige of presenting petitions by hand at the Bar was accorded to the Corporation by resolution in 1813, and that the privilege could only be withdrawn by another resolution.

Capt. Craig at once gave notice, amid cheers, that he should propose such a resolution at the earliest possible date.

THE CORONATION.

The Bank Holidays.

The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons on April 3 that June 22 would be a Bank Holiday throughout the United Kingdom, and June 23 a Bank Holiday within the Administrative County of London alone.

GIFT TO THE QUEEN FROM ST. VINCENT.

The women of St. Vincent have sent a parasol as a Coronation gift to the Queen. The proposal originated with Lady Sadler, wife of the Governor of the Windward Islands, and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Murray wife of the Administrator of St. Vincent, and the cost has been subscribed by all classes. The parasol is made of finely-embroidered muslin worked by several native ladies and all the material is British.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the Coronation, are expected to reach London on June 6. The Japanese cruisers "Kurama" and "Tone" are due to arrive at Dover or Portsmouth on June 10. Vice-Admiral Shimamura, who was Admiral Togo's chief of staff during the war, is in command of the Coronation squadron.

THE CHINESE ENVOY.

Prince Tsai-chen (the eldest son of Prince Ching, the Regent) who is to represent China at the Coronation will leave Pekin for England on or about May 28. On his way he will visit Berlin.

A Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that orders have been given to prepare the cruiser "Hai Chi" as early as possible in readiness for her departure for England to attend the Coronation festivities. Admiral Ching will be in command of the vessel.

The Bunyan memorial window in Westminster Abbey is almost completed.

Lord Kitchener visited Canterbury after his return from the Continent. It is reported that his Lordship has acquired an old Kentish manison and estate between Canterbury and Dover.

ANÆMIA AND ITS VICTIMS.

New Scientific Remedy.

Only those who have suffered from Anæmia can have any idea of the feeling of weakness, lassitude and inability to undergo exertion, whether mental or physical, which this condition induces.

As everyone knows, it is due to a deficiency of iron in the blood as well as to a large decrease in the number of the red corpuscles which contain this all-important element for the body's welfare.

It used to be the custom to rely entirely on various preparations of iron to cure this bloodless condition, which makes the sufferer thin, pale and waxy looking, short of breath, dizzy, and causes palpitation, faintness, etc., etc. Iron, however, is by no means the sovereign remedy it was once believed to be, for more iron can be given in a day than is contained in the whole of the blood without doing any good.

The preparation which acts like a charm in improving the quality of the blood is Sanatogen, as modern research has shown. This tonic food, which is the most revitalising preparation known to Science, stimulates the blood-making organs to their utmost. The result is that the red corpuscles are made in great numbers and the vital iron is rapidly restored to them. This has been strikingly shown in innumerable cases.

The "General Practitioner," May 20th, 1905, reports this case:—"A girl, aged 17, with 3,900,000 red blood corpuscles per cubic centimetre, after three weeks' use of Sanatogen, showed an increase of 300,000 red corpuscles per cubic centimetre."

Dr. Ferchmin, Private Physician to the Czar of Russia, writes:—"My daughter, who was very nervous, and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE QUEEN AT KENSINGTON.

Interesting Ceremony.

The Queen, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, drove to Kensington yesterday afternoon to receive an address from the Borough Council.

The site selected for the ceremony was the open space in front of the church of St. Mary Abbot. Punctually at half-past three the royal carriage, preceded by two mounted grooms and drawn by four upstanding Cleveland bays, drove up to the raised platform. The reception was very sincere, though there was more waving of hats and handkerchiefs than noisy acclamation. The Queen was wearing a black feather-trimmed hat and black furs. The Prince of Wales sat beside her in the carriage and Prince Albert in front of her. In a second semi-State landau were Lady Desborough, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lord Shaftesbury, and Mr. E.W. Wallington. As the royal carriage drew up the guard of honour presented arms, the colour was lowered, and the band of the Kensington Rifles played the National Anthem. The Queen bowed gracefully, and the Princes, who were wearing their naval cadet uniforms, acknowledged the royal salute.

A white bouquet was presented to the Queen by Miss Grace Phillimore, and her father Sir Walker Phillimore the Mayor, then read the address of welcome In it the Corporation recorded that they were deeply impressed by the Queen's visit to the borough. They had in mind the fact that Kensington was the place of her birth and early home, and they retained many pleasant impressions of her kindly acts and those of her parents during the years of their residence in Kensington Palace.

SPEECH BY THE QUEEN.

With a gracious smile the Queen accepted the address from the hands of the Mayor. It was a scroll, handsomely illuminated by Mr. Walter Crane the artist. Her Majesty's reply was then handed to the Mayor. It was as follows:—

"I thank you most sincerely for your loyal and dutiful address.

"In the royal borough of Kensington I am, as you remind me, in the home of my early days and in the midst of the pleasant associations of my childhood and I am gratified by your kindly references to my parents and to our life here. The tie between us is but one of the many links that have united the destinies of the royal borough to those of the Throne and the nation.

"I am deeply grateful for your good wishes and prayers for the King and myself. I hope to be often among you and, I am sure that I shall always meet with the same generous welcome that has greeted me to-day.

PHILLIPPS' MANUSCRIPTS.

Amazing Historical Documents.

How the famous Borghese familly entered into their great possessions is disclosed in a vellum manuscript of 132 page folio, dated 1614,

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

War Office, April 4.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments have been made in India :—Major-Gen. now Lieut.-Gen. Sir P H N Lake, K C M G, C B, to be a Division Commander, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir J Willcocks, K C M G, C B, D S O, Col. temporary Brig.-Gen. F G Bond, C B, to be a Brigade Commander, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Major-Gen. F H Kelley, C B, Feb. 7 ; Col. E J Granet, from the Half-pay List, to be a Military Attache, vice Col. C Delme Radcliffe, C V O, C B, C M G, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Feb. 23 ; Col. F C Shaw, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, vice Col. A G Hunter-Weston, D S O, who has been transferred to the War Office March 30.

School of Gunnery.

Major H H Bond, R A, to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class April 1.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Lieut.-Col. W Kirk, on completion of his period of Service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List. Major H W Wilberforce, to be Lieut.-Col. April 1.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Major P G Reynolds, D S O, is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health April 5.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut Sir A E Hichman, Bt. to be Lieut March 11.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt G A S Home to be Major, March 21; Lieut H E E Pankhurst to be Capt Feb 18; Sec. Lieut F G White to be Lieut Jan 23.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Sec Lieut R C Norris resigns his commission, April 5.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Cat N H C Russell retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, April 5.

20th Hussars—Lieut A C Little,an Adjt of Yeomanry, to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 March 13; Sec Lieut T C Harman to be Lieut March 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery— Major H H Bond is seconded for service on the Staff April 1, Capt R Marryat is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Artillery; Super Lieut C S Rich is restored to the establishment March 20.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut Col and Brev-Col A H Block, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col, retires on retire pay April 1, Major J E L Bruce is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery March 18. The undermentioned Capts to be Majors—C K Bushe Dec 31; S D Ballen March 18; Capt E A Saunders, D S O, retires on retired pay April 5; Capt A M Colville is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery ; Super Capt A C R Greene is restored to the establishment Feb 20. Lieut E A Gainsford is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Artillery April 1, Capt A E Smith to be an Instructor in Gunnery Second Class, March 15.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Brev Cols, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Cols, are placed on the Half-pay List:—F. Glanville, D.S.O. W M Ellis, A H Van Straubenzee, W J Dundee, C I E, A W Roper (April 1,) The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-Cols:—D H Conaghi, J H Twiss, A T Moore, H Prentice, E P Johnson (April 1).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut W J R Peacocke resigns his commission (April 5).

Irish Guards—Lieut H J D Broughton to be Capt Sec Lieut T M D Baillie to be Lieut (March 29)

The Royal Scots (Lothian Reg)—The undermentioned Sec Lieut to be Lieuts:—F Povah (March 6), G W B Clark (March 22).

The Buffs (East Kent Reg)—Lieut H D Collison-Morley to be Capt (March 13) The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A B Thomson, and to remain seconded T Wheler (March 13)

The Suffolk Reg—Capt H C Smith is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (March 9) The undermentioned Lieut to be Capts:—E H Reid and to remain seconded, H E Thomas (March 9) Super Lieut R M B Needham is restored to the establishment (April 5).

The Bedfordshire Reg—Qrmd and Hon Capt J Richardson retires on retired pay April 5 Sergt Major A E Peirc to be Qrmr with the hon rank of Lieut, April 5.

The Leicestershire Reg—Lieut B F Clarke to be Adjt, March 23.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Reg—Lieut R S Ledgard to be Capt, March 28.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt E C Margesson to be Major; Super Capt H P Yates in restored to the establishment Feb. 4.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Lieut Col A V Usher, on completion of his period of service in command of a batt, retires on retired pay April 3, Major and Brev Col C H P Carter, C M G from The Royal Scots Lothian Reg to be Lieut Col April 5.

The Gloucestershire Reg.—Lieut W H H Thompson resigns his commission April 5 Sec Lieut E G H Power to be Lieut, March 15.

The Worcestershire Reg—Sec Lieut J V Bridges to be Lieut March 2.

The East Lancashire Reg—Sec Lieut M K Mackenzie, from Unattached List Territorial Force University Candidates to be Sec Lieut. Dated Nov 5 1909 but not to draw pay or allowances prior to April 5, 1911.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg—Capt C S Collis on retired pay April 5.

The Border Reg—Major F C Marsh retires on retired pay April 5, Capt G C Brooke to be Major, March 21; Capt G F Broadrick to be Major April 5.

The Dorsetshire Reg—Lieut S P A Rolls to be Adjt, April 1.

The Shetwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg)—Major and Brev Lieut Col J W G Roy to be Lieut Col March 30, Lieut J H Mathias to be Adjt April 5.

The Northamptonshire Reg—Super Capt E E White is restored to the establishment March 19.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Reg—Lieut J C Cooke resigns his commission April 5.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts —R C Hardingham Feb 1; O H Tidbury March 9.

The Highland Light Inf—Capt W B C Bridge retires on retired pay April 5.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut W W Roche to be Adjt April 1.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders— Capt J C Scott to be Adjs April 1 ; Lieut. A G C. Colquhoun is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, March 22.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—The Hon H C O'C Prittie R P A de Moleyns, Adjt 6th Batt under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 Feb 15. The promotion to the rank of Lieut of T J Fitzherbert Brockholes is antedated to Feb 15 Sec Lieut the Hon N G Bligh to be Lieut Feb 22.

Army Medical Service.

Col A P O'Connor, C B on completion of four years' service in his rank retires on retired pay Brevet-Col F J Lambkin from the Royal Army Medical Corps to be Col, April 5.

Army Veterinary Service.

Capt H E Gibbs Army Veterinary Corps to be Deputy Assist Director-General at the War Office April 1.

Mounted Infrantry.

2nd Batt,—Major W F Sweny the Royal Fusi-lier City of London Reg to command the batt March 22

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev R F Collins D S O Chaplain to the Forces First Class; is placed on retired pay April 1.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut-Col T B Nowlan, Ordnance. Officer, Second Class, retires on retired pay ; Major Hamilton, Ordnance Officer, Third Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, Second Class with the rank of Lieut-Col April 5.

Memoranda.

Col A H Bagnold, C B is placed on retired pay March 18 ; Col W E L Balfour retires on retired pay April 1 ; Col M A Boyd, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay April 5 ; Brevet Col F C Shaw, from the Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg, to be Col March 30. The undermentioned Breve Cols to be Cols :—W J D Dundee, R S Half-pay List ; R S Ellis, Half pay List ; A W Roper, Half-pay List ; F Glanville, D S O Half pay List ; A H Van Straubenzee, Half-pay List April 1 Lieut Col W Campbell, D S O General Staff Officer, Second Grade, to be placed on Half-pay List April 1 ; Lieut-Col Farewen, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay ; Cap C A Boone, Half-pay List, resigns his commission April 5 ; Qrmr and Hon Lieut G A Fulcher, R G A is granted the hon rank of Capt April 1.

Army Motor Reserve.

The undermentioned Lieuts resign their commissions :—J D Crombie, C J U Hussey, April 5.

Admiralty, 1st April.

Miss Sarah Edith McClelland has this day, been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation.)

Miss Florence Edith Child has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service on probation.

Admiralty, 4th April.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet—George Mascull, C S C, George Rose Frew, Gunner William Alexander Herlihy has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 5th April.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet—Rochfort Yerburgh Loveband. Dated 30th April, 1910. Arthur Robert Halfhide. Dated 30th July, 1910, Repert George William Ord. Alan Gordon Grierson, John Mitchel McClellan Crosbie. Dated 15th August, 1910, Alexander Claud Garden Brown John Hely Owen Oliver Richard Wace. Dated 30th August, 1910.

Admiralty, 6th April.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander Christopher Powell Metcalfe has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Captain. The Reverned Frederick William Woods, M A, has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, and 28th November, 1887—Lieutenant Henry Gosset Vereker has this day been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List.

War Office, 7th April.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Charles W King M V O, the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General (temporarily) Dated 1st January.

Major Charles C. M. Maynard, D. S. O., The Devonshire Regiment, a General Staff Officer at the War Office, is advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, vice Brevet Colonel C. M. Dobell, D. S. O., The Royal Welsh Fusilers, Aide-de-Camp to the King, whose tenure of that appoinment was expired. Dated 1st April.

Major Ronald M. Johnson, Royal Artillery, to be General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Major C. C. M. Maynard, D. S. O. Date d 1st April.

Captain Bertie H. O Armstrong, Royal Engineers, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, vice Major H. W. Weekes, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st Arill,

Lieutenantt George J. S. Seovell, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. M. Lawson, C. B., Commanding 2nd Divison, vice Captain R. J. Kentish, Princes. Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), who has resigned that appointment. Dated 1st April.

Establishments.

Staff College, Captain Robert H. W. Brewis, The Royal Warwickhire Regiment, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster (graded Staff Captain). Dated 1st April.

Cavalry.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussain, Captain Arthur Bawson to be Adjutant. Dated 1st March.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Leslie H. Queripel is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 24th February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—Ernest W J Wayeott, and to remain recorded Dated 22nd January, George T Homilton Dated 22nd January, Travels Kirkland. Dated 22nd January, Turlo R Ubsdell, and to remain seconded. Dated 1st February, George G J Walshe, and to remain seconded. Dated 1st February, Henry M Greaves. Dated 1st February, Robert A McClymont Dated 7th February, Philip G Lyster. Dated 9th February. George F B Turner, and to remain seconded. Dated 11th February, Frederick H L Oldham Eated 11th February, Royald H Sanderson Dated 11th February, Alfred McB Woodside Dated 11th February, Henry Mecredy, and to remain seconded Dated 23rd February, Arthur G Leech, and to remain seconded. Dated 23rd February, Henry W. Blathwayt. Dated 23rd February, James A. Butchart. Dated 23rd February, Robert C. Reeves. Dated 24th February, Arthur W. Bartholomew. Dated 1st March, Lewis W Joyce. Dated 1st March, George D Mann. Dated 22nd March. Supernumerary Lieutenant George T Du Val is restored to the establishment, Dated 26th February,

Royal Garrison Artillery,

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors Dated 1st April, Charles Donovan, and to remain seconded Charles E Eady, Lieutenant Stanley D. Doglas-Jones is seconded forservice as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 23rd March, Supernumerary Lieutenant John E F d'Apice is restored to the establishment Dated 23rd Menry R Poole to be Adjutant Dated 6th April.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Osbern B Foster is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain Compton C Norman to be Adjutant Dated 6th April, Lieutenant Graham H Gwyther to be Capta Dated 6th April.

Second Lieutenant Charles H Edwards to be Lieutenant, Dated 25th February.

Second Lieutenant James H L Vaughan resigns his commission. Dated 8th April.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain Thomas W Youngson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 17th March.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment :—David D Gunn Dated 17th March James C W Connel Dated 31st March.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Major Claade B. Westmacott to the Lieutenant-Colonel vice H. de B Hovell., D S O. retired, Dated 2nd March, Captain Herbert A. Falton to be Major Dated end March.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) Lieutenant Maurice F Day to be Adjutant. Dated 6th April. Articles 287, 375 and 372, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 6th April.

Memoranda.

Colonel Walpole S Kays, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 8th April.

Colonel Magrath F Fegen Half-pay List retsres on retired pay. Dated 8th April.

Colonel Charles Delme-Radcliffe, C V O, C B, C M G, on completion of his period of service on the Staff is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 27th February.

Major Charles A B Scott, Half-pay List retires in retired pay, Dated 8th April.

Major John A C Somerville, the Royal Sussex Regiment, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while employed as a Military Attache. Dated 10th February.

The undermentioned Native Officer of the Indian Army is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th April, Risaldar Dur Muhammad Khan Bahadur, late 15th (Cureton's) Horse.

Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

EASTER COSTUMES AT HOME.

Easter sounds a definite note of spring, and for the coming of the bright, sunshiny, weather we all prepare to look our daintiest. The new modes, one is glad to chronicle, are prepared to be all things to all women. Paris has shown us modern galore, and, although there are some exaggerated effects to be seen, yet many of the models are exquisite as regards la ligne, and all of them are composed of beautiful materials. To the Englishwoman the walking "suit," as our American cousins call it, is of paramount important. Those I have seen that owned Paris and Vienna as their birthplaces, writes a correspondent in mail week, were a little too elaborate for the average Englishwoman, but the lesson to be learned from them was that the fashionable silhouette is still the long, straight line. All the skirts are narrow, most of them of the variety known as the "corselet," and the coats without exception are short. The collars of the coats show an infinite variety, and by their cut one can recognise those that have been evolved this season. There is the sailor collar of some material which contrasts with the suit; the handkerchief rever which only appears on one side of the coat ; and the narrow collar cut low, which displays much of the blouse. Nearly all "suits" are adorned with empiecements, real or simulated ; and dome-shaped buttons in planished steel are accounted very smart. Quite the "dernier cri" in boutonnieres, without which no toilette is complete, is a small bouquet of velvet cherries and green leaves and very well it looks. A serviceable and up-to-date suit might be executed in fine marine serge with a collar of blue foulard with white spots, and the short coat lined with the same silk. The skirt could be cut to give the narrow effect, and to allow of free movement, three-kilted pleats introduced at the side seanis, secured by a strapping; the whose ornamented with planished steel buttons. A soft shade of mauve is also desirable and one very smart model I saw in this colour had a bronze and gold silk lining which proved most pleasing. The bolero is with us again, and comports itself admirably with the corselet skirt. In its very latest shape it takes upon itself long tails at the back, after the manner of the Directoire coat.

BLOUSES AND FROCKS.

The blouse of to-day is truly an exquisite thing; but it is always discreetly veiled with ninon or chiffon of the same colour as the suit. The slip worn under it, however, can be of any bright shade, and one big house poses on it a huge satin bow just above the waist line. In most cases it seems as if the couturieres thought the brighter the slip the better. The line favoured is simple, the no-shoulder seam effect still reigning supreme. Rose-red and bleu de roi, the Coronation colours, are much favoured, and are blended with consummate skill. Frocks only however, are permitted for more ceremonious wear, and these are fashioned of the most beautiful fabric. For afternoon wear striped satin is much liked; and certainly looks smart. For semi-evening wear, ninon or marquisette over a silk of pronounced hue is deemed the mode. The no-collar corsage still obtains, and the frocks, generally speaking, are narrow, cut on Magyar, have a slightly high wais, to and many of them show the "flap" effect that is highly approved of at present. A beautiful model evening gown shown by a famous Paris dressmaker, however, displayed a departure from this vogue, composed as it was of flounces of lace of different shades of cream, the top one and the corsage being gold Alencon lace. A rose-pink sash—a delightful touch of colour, and the long panel train flat [illegible] old pink tassels at each corner. The sash is to outline [illegible] again, and is knotted at the right side, and from there proceeds to the hem of the gown, where it terminates in fringe for "ball" trimming ; or it may be arranged Japanese fashion at the back of one's gown. Elbow sleeves are noticeable on Paris and Vienna models, and they differ from the sleeve of last season in the width. They might now be described as "bell" sleeves.

THE NEWEST HATS.

About hats one could write columns ; there are so many shapes to chose from that one is positively bewildered. Some salient points are, however, that the hats made of light straw are in every case outlined, if not lined, on the underbrim with velvet or silk, usually in black or bleu de roi. Feathers, and many of them, of the long, drooping kind, and those straight and this of aspect, are employed as adornment. Occasionally they are mingled with flowers with admirable effect. One observes some of the newest hats boast very little brim in front, but are so wide at the sides as to suggest "wings." The Napoleon hat is enjoying a certain amount of success, and the only trimming vouchsafed it is a cocarde of brocade, stiffly pleated, with a quaint bead or jewelled certre, or a trail of small rococo roses right across the front, slantwise, which is quite becoming. For the woman with a good profile there is the hat turned up sharply on one side, the outline suggesting the torped toque that was once a much-loved vogue; while for the piquant face the "clown" hat is not without charm.

FASCINATING TRIFLES.

The ruffle, always a becoming adding to one's attire, is to be with us again and in its most attractive form is made of loops of soft satin ribbon, arranged not unlike the petals of a dahlia, secured by a band of ribbon along the centre. With this pretty fitment goes a muff fashioned in the same manner, which presents the appearance of a huge flower. The models I saw were effected in black and white striped silk ribbon, the stripe being fairly wide and were worn with a charming gown composed of alternate strips of rose-pink silk muslin and black and white satin ribbon. A hat of white straw lined with black velvet, and with, apparently, two large ostrich feathers, which in reality were composed of the stripped ribbon, finished by a posy of small pink roses, crowned a most admirable whole. The scarf is not to be allowed to die out. A very pretty Mannequin, whose frock, ornamented as it was with bands up to the knees, was greatly admired, showed it when properly arranged, to be possessed of considerable charm. In this case, it was disposed loosely round the shoulders, tied in a one-looped bow at the waist, then knotted at the extreme ends. Even the most scarf-weary of us—they really were so much in evidence last season—admitted its fascination. The woman with original ideas, or with a pretty fancy in appropriating fashions from old pictures and prints, scores heavily to-day. The cry is more insistent than over for "something different." But one shudders to think of what will happen when the indiscreet—and they are many—start their quest. For the woman of limited income the safest counsel one can give is to have well-tailored suits and gowns, plainly made, but of good line, and fitments of the very best such as jabots of reel lace, and a big, nicely-embroidered or tooled leather handbag.

At a fire which occurred at one of the biggest Elementary schools in New York at the end of last month, the value of good discipline was strikingly exhibited. There were 2,900 children in the school, when the outbreak was discovered, but the teachers promptly gave the order for "fire drill" and without realising the danger which was threatening them, all the scholars marched out into the street in excellent style under the belief that the occasion was no more serious than that of any other surprise fire drill. The damage done was not great.

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BY A SPECIALIST.

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and falling hair who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomforts. Yet their case is not hopeless ; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness, and is also unequalled for restoring gray hair to its original colour, stopping hair from falling out, and for destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy, and can be put up by any chemist :—Bay Rum 3 oz., Lavona de Composee 1 oz., Menthol Crystal 1-4 dram. If you wish it perfumed add half to one teaspoonful of French Fou Fleur Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics.

Do not apply to face or where hair is not desired.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 20.] [BOMBAY, April 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	31 13-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	93	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-4	1-13	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 15-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 3-4	1-3	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-20		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ..	4-83 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2 3-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—India buying.

COUNCIL BILLS :—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

London, April 20.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£26 510,000	Inc. £100,000
Public Deposits	...£17,600,000	Dec. £30,000
Other Deposits	...£38 [illegible]0,000	Dec. £2,900,000
Government Securities	...£15,000,000	Dec. £100,000
Other Securities	...£32,240,000	Dec. £4,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£21,830,000	Inc. £90,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Good business done.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	Firm.
Manchester	Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales	15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500
Imports	13,000
Mid-Americans	8 02—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-4 unchg

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
	7·74	7 63	7·65	7·41
	+06	+06	+05	+05	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
7·01	6·55	6 80	6·78	
+01	+01	+01	+01	

New York Official noon call May 14·77 July 14·32.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	8,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	15,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	13,000
Spot Cotton — ...	14·95+10
Futures—Month of May 14·81+10	Advanced on foreign buying and on favorable cables.
Futures—Month of July 14·81+13	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 3-4+1 13
Futures—Month of Mar ...	14·81+14
Do. ,, May ...	14·85+13
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi	...33 1-8 unchgd
Do. Months—June July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Buyers.	
Red Karachi	...32 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs	...33 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Buyers &c.—Firmer.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	.....
Do. Months—No sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship	...41 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Nearest value.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...43 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Done and buyers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 1-8 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...71 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	...67 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Nominal.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...11 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...5-5—Value. Quiet.

ARRIVALS—

"Farn."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	.. 13·9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-August.
Tone—Quiet with less demand.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	.. April.
Tone—Quiet.	
German Beet-root 88 o/o	...10 9 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—Steady at the decline.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 9 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...April-August.
Tone—Very little doing and prices unchanged.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...12·3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—	
General Tone Quiet scarcely anything doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [21st April 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Bulns.	1,92,000	London	Chartered Bank
2 do do...	1,53,600	do	Mercantile Bank
85 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	do	do
25 Boxes Bulns.	13,81,920	do	National Bank
2 do do...	1,52,600	do	Yokohama Bank
11 do Bulns	7,10,400	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	37,500	do	do
1 Parcel Silver	95	do	do
78 Bars do...	1,50,000	do	do
1 Box Bulns ...	76,800	d	International Bank
164 Bars Silver	3,00,000	do	do
1 Box Bulns..	38,400	do	Eastern Bank
1 Case Sovs ...	750	A [illegible]	E. Sarufally & Co
Gold Coins ..	6,187	do	do. P.
1 Bundle do...	4,219	do	A C Hasanally Vasi & Co
2 Bundles Sovs	1,582	Busreh	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	13	do	do
Rupees ...	2,387	do	do
14 Pkgs Sovs ...	64,837	Jeddah	do
Gold Coins ...	4,819	do	do
Rupees ,,	4,931	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 19th April, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	31	35,334
B. B. & C. I. Railway	37	44,280

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiter at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. Though the general rate for 3 months' credits is now 1s. 4 1-4d. There are not many Private Bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

London T. T. and Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. July
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...178 1-2
Japan ,,	...143 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady at and about this rate during the day.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96 1 0
1st May Settlement	... ,,	96 1 0
31st ,, ,,	,,	93 2 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher for ready and for delivery in two months at 24 3-4 and 24 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 higher at 53 3-4. The local market opened at 62 11-16 ex duty for ready and closes rather steadier. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	... ,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... ,,	62 12 0
,, 1st settlement	... ,,	63 0 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

*At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for one crore, the Secretary of State placed 7·70 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1 1-6d. and 92·20 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 1 3-32d. tenderers receiving eight per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1 crore and 80 thousand and for next week the amount to be offered is again 1 crore.

The steamer which left London on the 31st March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 7th April brings £220,000 bar gold and £290,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 5,70,000
Bombay ...	...	... ,, 5,30,000
Madras ...	...	... ,, 6,90,000
Total...		... ,, 17,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th April and comes with the mail of 14th April brings £180,000 bar gold and £100,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 6,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... ,, 5,20,000
Madras ...	...	... ,, 8,70,000
Total...		... ,, 20,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th April and comes with the mail of the 21st April brings £180,000 bar gold, 130,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 2,60,000
Bombay ...	...	... ,, 4,30,000
Madras ...	...	... ,, 90,000
Total...		... ,, 7,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	13 71,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	31,13,000
Sundries ...	50,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	2,70,000	... ,,
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	50,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	3,00,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	18,17,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	95,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	74,000
Balances with other Banks.	.....	2,60,000
Sundries ...	18,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	32,32,000

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, give to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales rep't, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 13th to 20th April	84,169	97,314	—13,145
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 19th April.	1,801,804	2,622,13	—820,333
Shipments from 13th to 20th April			
Europe ...	31,189	25,635	+ 7,774
China ...	30,752	48,748	—17,994
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	64,141	74,421	—10,280
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 20th April			
Europe ...	852,267	7 7,418	—167,151
China ...	1,598	81,115	— 71,519
Japan ...	385,652	657,419	—271,767
Coast Ports ...	2 3 9	25,04.	+ 1,263
Total...	1,027,824	1,532,598	—509,174
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ,,	17,58.	24,051	— 6,471
China ,,			
Japan ,,	1,012	18,508	—17,494
Coast Ports ,,			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 18th Mar. 1911—6,126 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1910—2,086 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	5,522	361,946	416,519
Central India... ...	4,298	126,643	176,959
Barsee and Nagur ...	2,456	94,325	245,798
Berar	10,578	298,300	424,491
Central Provinces ...	4,233	127,184	282,486
Total Comras ...	27,087	1,008,398	1,616,244
Dholleras	8,201	131,876	151,414
Broach	20,323	174,568	238,731
Compta and Dharwar.	8,123	58,001	81,564
Westerns	602	6,673	12,630
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	508	288,208	400,716
Bengals (Rajputana)...	5,615	94,596	88,551
Sind	1,063	50,842	39,955
Persian	119	1,485	3,054
American	...	4,874	750
Egyptian	92	1,973	397
Other sorts	27	370	131
Total ...	71,830	1,801,804	2,622,137

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 20th April, 1911	1,801,804
	2,051,804
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 12th April, 1911... ...	1,023,824
	1,027,980
Afloat	18,592
	1,009,388
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	430,222
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 13th April 1911 ...	579,166
Difference since last week ...	+ 19,416

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the early part of the past week the Home Markets were closed for the Easter Holidays, and on reopening the upward movement continued, but afterwards gave place to easier markets owing to longs unloading on the late advance. The statistical position however continues to gain in strength, and the trade demand is good. Crop reports are as yet having little influence on the market, though these will play an important part a little later on. At the close the market is again steadier and a recovery has taken place. The chances seem to be in favour of a further advance.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Thursday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures May ...	14·68	14·89	+·22
,, July ...	14·51	14·86	+·36
Spot ...	14·65	14·95	+·30
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	14·51	14·77	+·18
,, July ...	14·68	14·85	+·27
Spot ...	14 1-2	14 3-4	+1 4
Liverpool—			
Futures Apl-May	7·61	7·74	+·13
,, June-July	7 57	7·69	+·12
,, Oct.-Nov.	6·82	6·85	+·01
Spot ...	7 89	8 02	+·13

Fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the past week, top prices having been reached on Tuesday last. We have since had quieter markets, and rates have given way under the influence of a disappointing enquiry from the Continent, and slack trading locally. Contract rates are Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower than on Tuesday, and though there has been no rush to sell the trend of the market has been easier. A small business was done early in the week in fine Broach May delivery and in Sawginned, but other descriptions have been more or less neglected.

Ready cotton has shared in the easier feeling during the last two or three days, and prices are rather lower. Early in the week there was a fair demand both by exporters and mills, and most styles changed hands; but shippers are now less inclined to buy and mills are operating quietly. Holders generally are meeting any demand, but there is no pressure to sell.

Receipt for the week, have again been fairly large, though not quite up to last season, and the total falling off to date is 820,000 bales.

LATER.

The market has been steadier to-day with a better enquiry both for ready and forward. Closing quotations are as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs. 353	April
Do do do	,, 354	May
Do do Khandesh... ...	,, 303	do
F G do do	,, 296	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	,, 319	do
Do do Bengals	,, 305	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	,, 356	do
Do H C Westerns	,, 337	do
Do M G do	,, 343	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 303 1-2	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	,, 245-6	January
Fine M G Bengal	,, 271	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	13,190 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·78	7·77	7·72	7·63
+04	+03	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·44	7·01	6·89	6·33	6·30
+03	+03	+01	+01	+02

FREIGHTS.

The chief feature of the market during the week has been reletting and transferring ("budlis.") The following business is reported.

Dunkirk:—15s. 9d. April, relet.

Marseilles-Manchester:—15s. 6d. s. 17s. 6d. c.

Hamburg:—14s. 9d., 15s. 15s. 6d., May.

Antwerp:—12s 6d light seeds, June.

Hull.—12s 6d light seeds, June.

Hull:—12s 6d and 13s light seeds, May

London:—14s 6d May

London:—13s June, 12s 6d July,

Amsterdam:—16s 6d April, relets.

We quote :—

	April.	May.	June.
Antwerp ...	17s. 6d.	15s.	14s. 6d
Dunkirk ...	16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	14s. 6d
Havre ...	17s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	14s. 6d
Hamburg ...	16s.	15s.	14s. 6d
Genoa ...	17s.	15s.	14s. 6d
Marseilles ...	15s. 6d. and 16s. 6d.	15s.	14s. 6d
Hull ...		13 l. s.	12s. 6d
Liverpool ...	15s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d
London ...	14s.	15s.	14s. 6d
Amsterdam ...		15s.	14s. 6d

Trieste-Venice:—April 20s c.; May 18s s 19s c; June 16s 6d s, 17s 6d c.; July 15s. 6d 16s c.

The following steamers have been fixed:—

S. S. "Iddesleigh" 19s 6d one port 20s 6d two ports option Hamburg-Dunkirk at 22s 6d late April.

S. S. "King Edward" 20s Antwerp Prompt loading.

Market:—Owing to scarcity of near tonnage owners are very firm. Buyers are not responding to the advance in rates, especially for near forward months, and business is consequently limited.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. Prices having advanced considerably during the week it is natural that a temporary reaction may set in at any moment but in the long run still higher prices must rule as La Plata supplies are much short of the demand.

We quote :—

Ready.....Rs. 12 3 0 to 12 4 0 B. T.

May .....Rs. 13 1 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

Market has advanced in consequence of speculative buying orders from up-country. The home markets do not follow the advance, and sooner or later prices must decline unless crushers at home come out and pay much higher rates. Their prices are nearly two shilling (or 5 to 6 annas) out at present.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore R. R ... Rs. 6 15 6 R. T.

,, ,, Satta..... Rs. 7 1 6 ,,

Yellow Cawnpore Ready" Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

We have had a quiet market this week with little business doing.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent..... Rs 51 8 0

Yellow Hingaghat..... Rs. 55 8 0

Black Kutni ..... Rs. 42 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market has ruled steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready... ..... Rs. 10 2 0 B.T

May ..... Rs. 10 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market has been steady throughout the week with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready..... Rs. 35 8 0

Forward ..... Rs. 7 6 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

A quiet market with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready .....Rs. 23 0 0 to Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The tone of the market has been quiet.

We quote :—

Bold .....Rs. 43 0 0

Small.....Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market has advanced nearly 4 annas per cwt. owing to up-country orders to cover sales in consequence of the prevalence of unfavourable winds. Native dealers report damage to the wheat and rapeseed crops of 4 to 6 annas (25 to 37 1-2 per cent.) owing to these winds. The home markets are pretty steady, but shippers cannot pay our prices.

We quote :—

White Bangla ready.....Rs. 4 11 0

White Delhi April-May...Rs. 4 15 0 R. T.

White Aug-Sept .....Rs. 5 2 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	71,830 bales
Wheat ...	...	87,136 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	396,533 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	71,622 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	2,036 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	38,001 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	48,390 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	14,880 ,,
Rice ...	...	109,513 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	23,290 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	54,753 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	142 ,,
Gram ...	...	20,404 ,,
Joowar ...	...	10,827 ,,
Maize ...	...	4,079 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—There is some improvement in the demand, and prices are steady.

GREY GOODS :—The demand shows signs of improvement. Bazaar rates are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet. There is a very slight improvement in the demand and prices are keeping steady owing to the firmness of cotton.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The demand here is improving and prices are very firm. The home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—We have no change to report in this market.

DHOOTIES :—The Bombay market is improving. The home market is firm and prices are advancing. Makers are full for very distant deliveries.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home markets for both metals is again somewhat easier. Price here are weak and though there is a fair demand, the tendency is weaker owing to excessive supplies. There is no business passing either in ready stocks or to arrive.

PETROLEUM.

		per case
Snowflake Brand	150° American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand	150° American	,, 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75° Abel A'can	,, 4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant	76° Abel, A'can	,, 4 8 2
Monkey	125° American	,, 4 8 2
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins	125°	per 2 tins ,, 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons Rs. 3 0 0
E'phant Brand Bulk without tins	125°	

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	... 5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukko." per two tins	... 4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkoe" per 8 gallons	... 3 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	... 3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	... 2 14 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	... 0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	... 0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	... 0 4 0

SHARES.

The market has been a little steadier during the week and prices of Mill shares have in some cases improved more or less. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,640; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 64 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 50 1-2; and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 245; Badham Pile's are quiet at Rs. 89; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are quiet at Rs. 540; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 129 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 170. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company shares are quiet at Rs. 20 C. D.; The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have improved at Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 285. The Central India Mining Company shares have been placed at Rs. 30 1-4 C. D.; The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 285 C. D.; The Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have improved to Rs. 822 1-2; Shivrajpur's are unchanged at Rs. 16 1-4; The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 52; deferred shares to Rs. 98 and preference shares to Rs. 158 and Treacher's are steady at Rs. 515. In Press Companies, the prices are nearly unchanged, Mofussil's at Rs. 835; New Berar's at Rs. 532 1-2; Indian Cotton at Rs. 133 3-4 and Volkart's are quiet at Rs. 690. In Mill Companies, Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,670; Bombay United to Rs. 30;5 Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,120; David's to Rs. 370; Crescent's are quiet at Rs 61 1-4; Empress are weak at Rs. 175; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 185; Framjee Petit's have ruled at about Rs. 1,285; Finlay's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 222 1-2; Imperial's at Rs. 75; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 142 1-2; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 725; Kohinoor's to Rs. 637 1-2; Leopold's to Rs. 40; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,470; Maneckjee Petit's to Rs. 2,645; New Great Eastern shares are steady at Rs. 167 1-2 X. D.; Sassoon Spinnings and Weaving Co. shares are steady at Rs. 830 C.D.; Standard's have improved to Rs. 910; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,040; and Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 515. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 6,102 1 2; Amritsar-Pattis at Rs. 123 and Tapty-Valley Railway shares at Rs. 472 1-2 to Rs. 475. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	631710	49598	585114
Value in rupees...	38695860	2829569	3585291
To the end of the month of Feb. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	3802130	631805	3166375
Value in rupees ,,	234561822	36409989	198151833
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	8092161	1526774	6565387
Value in rupees...	14236747	2907636	11329111
To the end of the month of Feb. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	64298186	13003836	50389350
Value in rupees....	109.59838	31146164 Total.	78713674 Net
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
In the month of Feb 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	52922907	5737205	47185403
To the end of the month of Feb. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	344421660	67556153	276865507

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	806822	806822
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	1022334	722121	1744955
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins (New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	11945160	11945160
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	12306151	7269054	19575205
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	114969	114969
Defective coins (New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	18279	18279
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	1110315	1110315
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	345560	997671
Rupees ...	652611	259120	669129
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	410009	.....	.....
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	5110588	5110588
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	1560419	1560419
Rupees	7452133	7242454	14694587
Fivec ents (Tale).....	.....	8681006	8681006
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	5337387	421869	5759256
Twenty cents (Tale)..	.....	3084365	3084365

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st January 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,68,706

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 20,249

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st January 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,68,706

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 20,249

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st January 1911... ...Rs. 29,578

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,387

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st January 1911 ... ...Rs. 29,578

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,387

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st January 1911 ... ...Rs. 11,146

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,660

Total earnings from 1st July, to 31st January 1911 ... ...Rs. 11,146

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,660

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 18th March 1911 ...Rs. 8,000

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,726

Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 18th March 1911 ... ...Rs. 80,000

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 28,093

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£15,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 8th April 1911, by Council Bills	£ 710,515
Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1911 to 31st March 1912	£15,089,485

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| NAMES.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

PARLIAMENT AT PLAY.

Mr. Churchill's deputy leadership of the House of Commons is not calculated to smooth the difficulties of the Parliament Bill away from the path of the Government. The proceedings of the Committee on the Bill yesterday evening, were reduced first to opera bouffe, in which the Home Secretary played the comic part, then to a scrimmage in the division lobby. Such is the state of unrest which is provoked by "the vicarious insolence of a deputy," as Lord Hugh Cecil phrased it. A more measured protest against the flippant attitude of the Minister whom Mr. Asquith had left in charge was that of Sir Robert Finlay, who strongly complained that the Home Secretary did not appear to have taken the trouble to understand the rudiments of the question before the Committee. The point discussed on one form or another during the evening would effect important modifications and qualifications of the provision dealing with money bills. It was sought by one amendment and another to give time and opportunity to the Lords to examine and to revise in detail such bills, and to suggest amendments in form to the Home of Commons. But Mr. Churchill fenced and hedged, and finally extinguished every proposal with the leaden argument of the closure. The Parliament Bill, like past and all future Budgets, is to be sent up to the Lords to be passed "without the alteration of a comma," however ambiguous and ungrammatical its terms.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE WEST END.

When chauffeurs are killed by the traffic in Bond-street, it is time for the non-expert wayfarer to look after his safety. Every year the tide of humanity increases along that busy little thoroughfare; and every season finds it more harassed and self-important. The authorities, confronted with repeated complainis of the blockage of traffic, and the hopeless cost of widening, simply sit and twiddle their fingers. And the prospect of a double crush of fashion in this year of all years, makes it pretty certain that to penetrate Bond-street from end to end, the motor-owner will require a day, and the humbler pedestrian a life insurance policy. After all is the task of marshalling traffic any harder in the West End than it is in the City? Bond-street, with all its bad levels and its irregularities of width, is no worse than Old Broad-street and Cornhill, yet these thoroughfares, dare avouch, dispose of three or four times the number of vehicles than Bond-street sees per day. Why do not the County Council and the other authorities concerned empower the police to take the matter in hand and keep the vehicular crush in Bond-street moving all one way? Then the return journey could be made by an easy parallel through Davies and Berkeley streets, or else along Regent-street, without any hindrance to any one. And the very fact that the average vehicular pace on both sides of Regent-street is half a dozen times that of its Western neighbour is proof of what can be done by organization.

OUR NORTH AFRICAN EMPIRE.

A discussion in the French Chamber, yesterday is a means of bringing to the notice of the English people, to an extent denied them by the House of Commons, the vast potential interests which this country has in the development of the northern part of Africa. By the foresight of the Unionist Government of the day, an agreement was come to in 1899 with France, whereby the fertile region of Darfur was assigned as a British sphere of influence, and Wadai was assigned to the French. Even now we are only beginning to understand the almost boundless possibilities of this protectorate for the supply to our neighbouring possessions of foodstuffs and natural raw material for textile manufacturers, but a beginning has been made, and soon we shall hear more of this appenage of our North African Empire. The French development of Wadai has been retarded because of complications introduced by Islamic conspiracies against the Frank, some of which were conducted from across the border of the adjoining British Protectorate. However, our neighbours have taken a leaf out of our book of colonising policy and are proceeding on lines of conciliation towards Mussulman feelings and interests, after some failures in more drastic methods, and the resolution passed by the Chamber yesterday for the establishment of a Ministerial service of Mussulman news is a step that accords with the mollifying quality of the British treatment of native races. It promises well for the peaceful penetration by France of her new Protectorate, and for the maintenance of excellent relation with ours.

THE TERRITORIALS—AND AFTER.

Lord Curzon pointed the moral of the present failure of the Territorial system with irresistible logic in winding up the debate on Lord Robert's warning motion yesterday. If the Territorial force is the last word of the voluntary system, as Lord Haldane puts it, them we must be prepared with something to take its place if the system ultimately breaks down. If it is to succeed, the force must be adequately trained in time of peace; lets Lord Haldane see to this being done, and two years (or less) will demonstrate finally the adequacy of the force for defensive purposes; or the contrary. But it is a temptation of Providence to drift any further to leeward of the true course of efficiency. In the domain of high Imperial policy Lord Curzon took occasion to demolish a fallacious postulate of the Secretary for War. Lord Haldane's dictum that the true commander of the forces is the Foreign Secretary is a reproach to his own resources of reasoning, and it would have required all his forensic skill to defend it or to provide anything like convincing extension of the argument had he been challenged to develop to theme. The function of the Foreign Secretary is to avert war, but when his efforts fail he no longer appears, and his place is taken by men of quite another order of genius: the politician gives place to the soldier, and no imagination can point to any lesson of history that could combine functions so essentially distinct.

THE HARMLESS, NECESSARY BIRCH.

The announcement that birching has been dispensed with in the Upper School by the Headmaster of Eton has elicited a number of impassioned protests and regrets from Old Etonians and public schoolboys, and they appear in the 'Daily Telegraph' to-day. One has read them with the most complete sympathy, and has no doubt that the overwhelming majority of readers will share one's own regret at the Headmaster's decision. One says with all respect that it is symptomatic of the flabbiness of the time. As an Old Etonian puts it, in the "Daily Telegraph," "We shall next hear of a proposal to abolish the name of Birchin-lane, because it sounds unkind." If the boys of Eton to-day would rather write out five hundred line than take a birching, they must, indeed, have altered exordinarily from those of forty or even ten, years ago. One cannot believe that the reform will be popular with those whom it will most affect. And has anybody ever met a sensible man who deplored the fact that he had been birched at school, or who did not admit that such birchings as he had received had done him a great deal of good? One's own view, for what it is worth, is entirely on the side of the birchers. One has vivid recollections of certian melting moments rich in anguish, with the air darkened by the headmaster's flying gown and trembling to the swish and the smacks of his well-plied implement. The experience was less pleasing than picturesque at the moment, but—well, truth will out sooner or later, and one has been nothing but grateful for it ever since.

A SULTAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

The decision of Mulai Hafid not to send any further arrears of pay to his principal army smacks of the philosophy of not throwing good money after bad. His situation is certainly such as to make it seems rather improbable that any measures he might now take would serve to avert the currents of destiny. His capital is almost invested, there is no expectation that the inhabitadts would exert themselves against a siege, and the extortion of his Ministers has earned him unanimous detestation of the fighting tribes. In these circumstances a Sultan may be excused for deciding to economise his nervous and administrative energy, and let the world wag as it will. If he can appease the rebels by accepting the demand for the dismissal of his Vizier and the banishment of all Christains, it may be a wise settlement, as the brunt of the consequences would fall, not upon himself, but upon the Power which has made itself generally responsible for the relations between Morocco and the outer barbarians. As it is, the position of the Europeans at Fez, is doubtless causing much greater anxiety to the French Government than to Morocco's nominal ruler.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it,

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1908"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we do with the utmost confidence, recommend it to the notice of all the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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THE "TURRET" NICKEL
KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

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The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Flies, Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

The best horse is known by the races he wins;
similarly
The best tyre is known by the races it wins.

Here are a few victories gained on Michelin Tyres :—

1900.			1906.		
Paris-Toulouse (France)	...	1st.	Grand Prix (France)	...	1st.
Gordon-Bennett Cup (France)	...	1st.	Circuit des Ardennes	...	1st.
1901.			Milan Gold Cup (Italy)	...	1st.
Paris-Berlin	... ...	1st Six.	1907.		
Paris-Bordeaux	... ...	1st.	Targa Florio (Italy)	...	1st.
Gordon-Bennett Cup (France)	...	1st.	Kaiser Cup (Germany)	...	1st.
1902.			Grand Prix (France)	...	1st.
Paris-Vienna	... ...	1st.	1908.		
Circuit des Ardennes	... ...	1st.	Targa Florio (Italy)	...	1st Four.
Nice-La Turbie (France)	...	1st.	Grand Prix (France)	...	1st Five.
1903.			Vanderbilt Cup (U.S.A.)	...	1st Four.
Circuit des Ardennes	... ...	1st.	1909.		
"Autocar" Cup (Dublin)	...	1st.	Targa Florio (Italy)	...	1st Five.
Ostend Meeting (Belgium)	...	1st.	Catalonia Cup (Spain)	...	1st.
1904.			Vanderbilt Cup (U.S.A.)	...	1st.
Gordon-Bennett Cup (Germany)		1st.	1910.		
Circuit des Ardennes	... ...	1st.	Targa Florio (Italy)	...	1st Four.
Vanderbilt Cup (U.S.A.)	...	1st.	Boulogne Circuit (France)		1st Six.
1905.			American Grand Prix (U.S.A.)		1st.
Gordon-Bennett Cup (France)	...	1st.	Mount Ventoux Meeting (France)		1st.
Circuit des Ardennes	... ...	1st.			
Florio Cup (Italy)	... ...	1st.			

You may not be the owner of the winning horse
but
You can always own a set of

MICHELIN TYRES.

(2)

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below :—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipidus Mellitus—and complaints skin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are positively cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows :—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 10 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEUKOSY—Black and white—and BLOOD DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, Itching, and Irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 15.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY REMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, sand ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the result of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwala's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
9th September, 1909.

The Child's Medical Journal' says—"Benger's Food has by its excellence obtained a reputation of its own."

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Benger's Food is soothing and satisfying. It contains all the elements of a natural food in a condition suitable for immediate absorption.

When milk alone is heavy and unsatisfying, Benger's Food, *made with milk*, is appetising and nutritive.

Benger's Food should be used

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED,

for healthy development in infancy, for rebuilding strength in weakened systems, and for the preservation of old age in usefulness and vigour.

Readers can obtain a 28-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use it," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd. Otter Works, Manchester, England.

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

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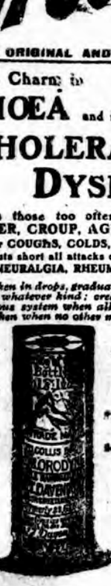

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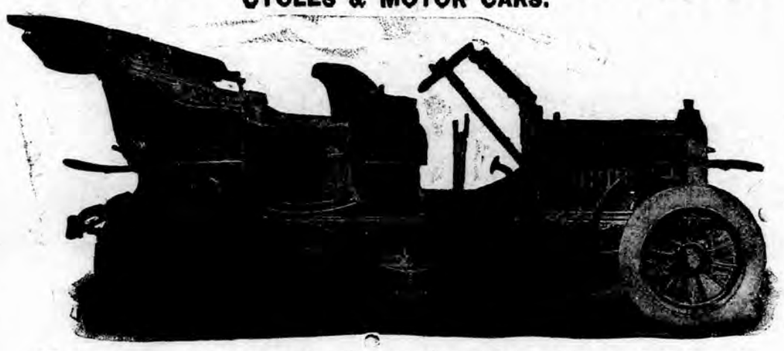

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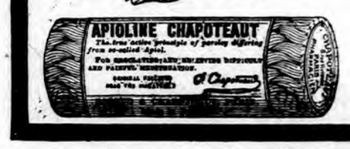

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